

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية "الراي"



## Today's Weather

It will be mild weather with occasional appearance of low clouds. Winds will be north-westerly moderate and sometimes fresh. In Aqaba, winds will be north-westerly moderate and seas calm.

	Overnight		Daytime	
	Low	High	Low	High
Amman	17	28	17	28
Aqaba	23	38	23	38
Deserts	17	33	17	33
Jordan Valley	24	36	24	36

Yesterday's high temperature: Amman 28, Aqaba 34. Humidity readings: Amman 41 per cent, Aqaba 35 per cent. Sunset tonight: 6:11 p.m. Sunrise tomorrow: 5:08 a.m.

## In today's Jordan Times...

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6, Number 1740

AMMAN, MONDAY AUGUST 24, 1981 — SHAWWAL 24, 1401

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

## rafi in UAE

ABI, Aug. 23 (R) — Leader Muammar arrived in Abu Dhabi for a two-day visit for the United Arab Emirates (UAE) President and Bin Sultan Al in bilateral relations of mutual interest, al Emirates news (WAM) said. Dip- the reason for the ot clear. It was orig- scheduled for yesterday unced only hours l Qadhafi was due to then was postponed y.

## CA expresses concern over air safety

LL, the Netherlands, R) — Leaders of the r traffic controllers concern about the U.S. airspace but no action in sup- U.S. controllers of a two-day meeting of the International of Air Traffic Con- Associations ) accused the U.S. Aviation Administ- (A) and the Airline ociation (ALPA) of ements on the safety ipace which were d to mislead the ad supported by e statistics." But President Harri refused to disclose ny action had been d told a press con- The federation has give solid support to ning of discussions U.S. administration S. controllers).

## anon needs lion to

ABI, Aug. 23 (A.P.) n needs \$10 billion d war devastated is southern half and ve than 1.25 million ndered homeless by tacks, Lebanon's inister said here Al Khalil pointed res conference that billion would be o southern Lebanese ly. He did not cite : for rebuilding the anon's war stricken

## resumes th Iran

V, Aug. 23 (A.P.) — ms have renewed ties with Iran, after pments with the fall : Shah, the Haaretz r reported today, per quoted reliable s saying Israel's orts to Iran were at a 40 million a year, rd of what Israel sold fore Ayatollah Khome to power. Some npanies, the paper established joint ven- with European com- avoid shipping the city.

## ti refinery nes to burn

Aug. 23 (R) — are still fighting a old oil tank blaze that d one of Kuwait's eries but they will be flames under con- Tuesday, the Kuwait gency said today.

## Chtaura explosions kill 6 Syrian peace-keepers

BEIRUT, Aug. 23 (A.P.) — Three explosions ripped through buildings in the East Lebanon town of Chtaura late last night, killing six Syrian peace-keeping troops and injuring seven other persons, police sources said. Chtaura, located 24 kilometres west of the Syrian border, serves as the regional headquarters for the peacekeeping troops in the Bekaa Valley, where Syria deployed Soviet-made SAM-6 missiles last April during a show-down with Israel.

Police sources and the rightist Christian "Voice of Lebanon" radio station said one blast occurred near the residence of the Syrian force commander Saed Bayraqdar, but it was not known if any injuries resulted from the explosion. The sources, who declined to be identified, said all three blasts occurred near the city's Park Hotel.

Beirut's state radio also reported the blast but said only that a number of casualties had resulted. The privately owned "Voice of Lebanon" said that six Syrian troops were killed and nine others wounded.

The explosions come at a time of escalating tensions between the Syrian forces and Christian militias led by the rightist Falange

Party. The two groups fought a fierce 10-week artillery and rocket war last spring that spawned the Syrian-Israeli missile crisis.

Arab mediators negotiated a ceasefire that stopped the fighting last June 9 but the truce has been threatened by renewed shelling and sniping since last Thursday across the capital city's "Green Line," which divides Beirut into predominantly Muslim and Christian sectors.

Sniping and shelling along the mid-city dividing line erupted last night and continued into the day today, Beirut Radio said. No casualties were reported but only one of the city's five major crossing points between east and west were open.

"Voice of Lebanon" said an anonymous caller contacted the radio station and claimed responsibility for the bombing in the name of the hitherto unheard of "Syrian Liberation Army." There was no confirmation of such a claim from police.

Police sources said that Syrian troops ringed the town, 38 kilometres east of Beirut, and that telephone lines and roads were cut off. Attempts to contact Chtaura by telephone from Beirut were unsuccessful.

## Crown Prince receives special Lebanese envoy

AMMAN, Aug. 23 (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan the Regent received at the Royal Court today the Lebanese presidential envoy, Mr. Abdul Rahman Al Labban, who delivered to the Crown Prince a message to His Majesty King Hussein from President Elias Sarkis.

The message deals with Lebanon's request for convening extraordinary Arab summit in wake of last month's Israeli attacks on Lebanon.

At the meeting Prince Hassan expressed Jordan's deep sympathy with the Lebanese people in their ordeal and stressed that Israel's aggression on Lebanon is directed against the whole Arab Nation.

He underlined the importance of strengthening Arab solidarity with the aim of confronting the Zionist danger and brutal attacks on the Lebanese and the Palestinian people with all Arab potentials.

The meeting was attended by Minister of Court Amer Kham-mash, Labour Minister Jawad Al Anzani and the Lebanese Ambassador Marcel Namour.

Mr. Labban who is also Lebanon's minister of labour and social affairs arrived in Amman earlier today for a brief visit to deliver the message. He will also meet with Prime Minister Mudar Bad-ran and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem.

In a statement upon arrival at the airport, Mr. Labban said that his visit is within the framework of Lebanon's efforts for convening an Arab summit meeting to discuss the current situation in Lebanon in view of Israel's recurrent attacks. This issue should be tackled by all Arab countries and not by Lebanon alone, he said.

The envoy indicated that other Lebanese emissaries will visit other Arab capitals on similar missions.

Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem received the Lebanese minister this morning. The meeting was also attended by the Lebanese ambassador in Amman.

## Jordan reacts to American support for Israel Boycott-goods initiative reflects anti-U.S. mood

By Mohammad Ayish  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Aug. 23 — The first phase of the people's conference on the boycott of American imports to Jordan, which concluded yesterday, is one of the responses to "America's aggression against the Arab Nation"

which would be applied in the other Arab countries, according to some of the participants in the conference which convened at the Professional Associations' Complex last night.

"The conference is a reaction to the American support for the aggressive Israeli policies as represented in the continued Israeli encroachments on the Arab homeland and people," said Suleiman Hadidi, a former president of the Jordan Bar Association, who chaired yesterday's boycott-American goods-gathering.

Mr. Hadidi told the Jordan Times that the Israeli aggressive policies have been represented by the "recent barbaric attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor, the raids on the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples in Lebanon and last Wednesday's airlash between eight American fighters and two Libyan jets inside Libya's air space."

At the conclusion of last night's conference, the participants elected an executive committee headed by Mr. Al Hadidi. It consists of representatives of the professional associations, the trade unions as well as prominent Jordanian personalities.

"The committee will meet on Tuesday night to set up subsidiary committees on information, studies and research, pan-Arab contacts and mass com-

munications," said Dr. Abdel Aziz Al Haj, president of the Dentists Association who was among the people to arrange the gathering.

Dr. Al Haj, in a statement to the Jordan Times said during its next meeting, the 24-member executive committee will discuss its future action plans, particularly in the field of holding symposiums to enlighten the public on the issue.

Asked if the boycott would take effect outside Jordan, Dr. Al Haj said the executive committee of the boycott-American imports-conference would not work towards that goal "until the effects of boycott become tangible in Jordan." He added that once that end is achieved, the Jordan professional associations would contact their counterparts in the other Arab states to coordinate the boycott operations.

### Mixed public reaction

In a survey conducted by Al Rai newspaper, the idea of boycotting American imports to Jordan has

been received with mixed reactions. Some of those interviewed proposed that boycott should take place, but on a pan-Arab level. "Individual attempts are a spot in an ocean," one of the merchants said.

A sizeable majority of the interviewees seem to be enthusiastically supportive of the boycott. A pharmacist has proposed not only the boycott of American goods, but of American expertise and services.

On the other hand, there was some opposition to the boycott idea because "the United States is more advanced and stronger than we are, so what's the use of boycotting it," according to a lady interviewed by the leading Arabic paper.

In the midst of those reactions, there has been a growing conviction among Jordanians that such a boycott of American goods would only be symbolic, as the real threat to the United States lies in embargoing oil shipments to that country rather than counting on boycotting "trivial consuming" items.

## Qadhafi calls for shutdown of U.S. bases

TRIPOLI, Libya, Aug. 23 (Agencies) — Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi called for the shutdown of all U.S. military bases in the Mediterranean Sea after American navy jets shot down to Libyan warplanes there on Wednesday, Libya's official news agency JANA reported today.

In a speech in Ethiopia, Col. Qadhafi mocked the United States and President Ronald Reagan, JANA said.

"It is a great shame for America that millions of people in the world see it today with anger and indignation, spitting on its repugnant face," Col. Qadhafi said.

Referring to Mr. Reagan's previous career as an actor, he said: "I want to remind Mr. Reagan that performing in the Mediterranean

is different from doing on stage."

Col. Qadhafi spoke to a crowd in the Ethiopian capital of Addis Ababa, where he is on an official visit. JANA reported that millions of people were present in the audience.

"We invite the peoples of the Mediterranean to take a position against the American military bases in their territory," the Libyan leader said.

He has often urged the closure of foreign military bases, both American ones and those maintained by other countries. He said the U.S. Sixth Fleet—which includes the aircraft carrier Nimitz that launched the planes that downed the Libyans—should leave the Mediterranean.

Col. Qadhafi said American

military bases threaten international peace. He specifically urged Turkey, Spain, Italy and West Germany to expel American servicemen.

In remarks to journalists, the Libyan leader acknowledged that the Libyan planes fired first in the dogfight. He said the two SU-22s were on routine missions and that it was in Libyan airspace they shot down the American F-14. Then, according to Col. Qadhafi, eight F-14s ambushed the Libyan planes and shot them down.

The United States claims two of its F-14 fighters shot down the Libyan SU-22s over the Gulf of Sidra, and that no American plane was lost.

"The question is not about territorial waters, or of freedom of

navigation in international waters, or even of the Gulf (of Sidra)," Col. Qadhafi said.

"The truth is that America is the enemy of the liberty of people..." he said.

"U.S. institutions in danger"

Meanwhile, Libya's senior representative to Lebanon says U.S. institutions in the Middle East have been placed in danger by the air clash, the English-language magazine "Monday Morning" reported today.

Abdul Qader Ghoga, who was Libya's ambassador to Lebanon in 1974-75 and is now the ranking member of the Arab brotherhood office which replaced the embassy, said Libya was not engaging in terrorism against the United States. But he spoke at length of Arab anger which was caused by last Wednesday's aerial episode.

"We are not a gang that preys on cultural establishments or offices or embassies," the weekly Beirut magazine quoted Mr. Ghoga as saying. However, he told his "Monday Morning" interviewer: "You may have noticed the rage of the Arab people of Lebanon. In view of this, the interests and presence of the U.S. in all the Arab World are in jeopardy and will remain so as long as Washington maintains its aggressive anti-Arab policy and demonstrates it. There is no doubt U.S. institutions are in danger."

## Abu Odeh reiterates Jordan's total rejection of Camp David

AMMAN, Aug. 23 (Petra) — The basic differences between Jordan and the United States hinges on ways for solving the Palestine problem and revolves around the Middle East peace process, Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh was quoted as saying in a newspaper interview published today.

The Kuwaiti newspaper Al Siyassah quoted Mr. Abu Odeh as saying that Jordan rejects any initiative patronised by Washington if it fell in the framework

of the Camp David agreements. Jordan insists on a complete recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, he was quoted as saying.

Jordan, he said has been subjected to various forms of pressure because of its support to the unified Arab stand adopted at the Rabat and Baghdad Arab summit conferences in 1974 and 1978.

These pressures can never make Jordan budge from its firm stand

because it is a nationalist policy line from which "we will never deviate," Mr. Abu Odeh said.

The minister expressed his belief that Jordan's nationalistic stand with regard to the Middle East issue and the Palestine problem and its refusal to join the Camp David process form the main cause for its differences with the United States.

## Syrian PM: 'No peace until U.S. leaves M.E.'

DAMASCUS, Aug. 23 (R) — Syrian Prime Minister Abdel Rauf Al Kasm said in a speech released today that the Arab World would have no peace until the United States left the area.

He also told university students at a military training camp outside Damascus last night that Syria would not get out of Lebanon as long as that country was threatened.

An all-Syrian peace-keeping force has been stationed in Lebanon since helping to end the all-out fighting in the 1975-76 civil war.

"Our battle is long and arduous and will continue as long as American imperialism has anything to do with Arab land, Arab seas or Arab skies," Dr. Kasm said.

The Prime Minister added: "We went to Lebanon at the wish of the Arab people and will remain there at their wish. We shall not leave Lebanon as long as Lebanon is threatened and as long as the security of Syria, the Arabs and South Lebanon is threatened."

Referring to last week's shooting down of two Libyan planes by U.S. fighters, Dr. Kasm said: "America yesterday attacked sisterly Libya with American planes which are used by Israeli-Americans

## France welcomes Spain into NATO

MADRID, Aug. 23 (R) — French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson was quoted today as saying his government supported Spain's entry into NATO.

"As soon as Spain decides itself, it can count on France's warm support," Mr. Cheysson said in an interview with the liberal newspaper El Pais.

The Spanish government decided last week to draw up plans to join the alliance and subsequently received the backing of

Spain's military chiefs.

Mr. Cheysson was asked whether the attitude of the French socialist administration to Spanish NATO entry was not surprising in view of the opposition of Spain's main opposition Socialist Party.

He replied that he was a French government minister and not a Spanish socialist. "I believe in the need for the Atlantic alliance and that alliance, as it is now, needs to have Spain within it," he said.

## Weinberger concludes talks in London

LONDON, Aug. 23 (R) — U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger left here today after preparatory talks for NATO meetings later this year but said the question of storing neutron warheads in Europe had not been discussed.

Asked by reporters at London's Heathrow Airport whether the question of storing neutron warheads in Europe had been raised,

Mr. Weinberger said: "There hasn't been any discussion of it at all."

Mr. Weinberger, who arrived three days ago, met British Defence Secretary John Nott on Friday. British officials said the talks were to prepare for NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation) council and planning meetings later this year.

## MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

### Tehran refutes reports of Israeli supplies

LONDON, Aug. 23 (R) — Iranian Foreign Minister Mir-Hossein Mousavi has said a report that Iran bought weapons from Israel were part of "a huge conspiracy against Iran's Islamic revolution." Mr. Mousavi told Tehran Radio, monitored by Reuters, that the report was "a propaganda stunt, used before." He made no direct comment on specific details of the report, broadcast by an American television network on Thursday. Interviewed during the broadcast, former Iranian president Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr said Iran had purchased Israeli arms indirectly during his presidency. Mr. Mousavi said the fact that Mr. Bani-Sadr was involved in the report "reveals the roots of this conspiracy and shows how well spread it is."

### Lebanon seizes Tapline oil stored in south

BEIRUT, Aug. 23 (R) — Lebanon has seized crude oil stored in the south of the country by the Trans-Arabian Pipe Line company (Tapline) following the firm's decision to stop pumping oil from Saudi Arabia to Lebanon, official sources said today. A requisition decree was issued by Oil Minister Mohammad Youssef Beydoun. The sources said Tapline stopped pumping because it wanted Lebanon to settle debts of \$20 million. Last month Saudi Arabia said it would pay the money on behalf of Lebanon. Tapline supplies South Lebanon's Medreco Refinery which meets about one-third of the country's oil needs. The minister's decree said crude held in Tapline tanks would be confiscated to meet refining requirements. Saudi Arabia agreed to pay Lebanon's debt to Tapline after Israeli air strikes against Lebanese targets last month. Some Tapline installations were set on fire.

### Negev air bases to take 2 years more

TEL AVIV, Aug. 23 (A.P.) — Construction of military bases in the Negev desert to replace those Israel evacuates in Sinai next year will take two years longer than scheduled, official military sources today. However, the bases will be operational and the building delay is not expected to interfere with Israel's military redeployment from Sinai in April 1982, the sources said. "Operation Rimón," the massive plan to move Israeli bases and personnel to the Negev desert when Israel turns over the Sinai to Egypt was originally scheduled to take five years. But because of budgetary shortages and operative difficulties, the building has been held up and many bases will have only temporary housing, the Maariv newspaper reported. Last week, the Los Angeles Times reported that the construction of two airbases was being held up and would entail a postponement of Israel's withdrawal from Sinai. But, Prime Minister Menachem Begin said the construction was proceeding on schedule and would enable Israel to turn over the Sinai bases to Egypt on time.

### Libya, Ethiopia, S. Yemen to form council

BEIRUT, Aug. 23 (R) — Libya, Ethiopia and South Yemen have agreed to establish a joint defence council to coordinate military cooperation between the three countries, according to a magazine report today. The weekly Al Moukif Al Arabi said this was decided at last week's summit in Aden of the leaders of the three countries, who signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation. The meeting inaugurated a powerful pro-Moscow alliance designed to challenge a growing U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean and the Gulf. Few details of what had been agreed at the meeting had emerged. But Al Moukif Al Arabi today published what it said were the main points. It said they had decided on "military co-ordination in all fields to combat activity by imperialist, Zionist and reactionary circles." Ethiopia is the biggest military power of the three states, with 230,000 men in its armed forces. Libya has 53,000 men and South Yemen 24,000 men under arms, according to the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies.

**JORDAN TIMES INSURANCE, SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT SUPPLEMENT 1981**

JORDAN TIMES will publish a special supplement on INSURANCE, SHIPPING and VSPORT in Jordan.

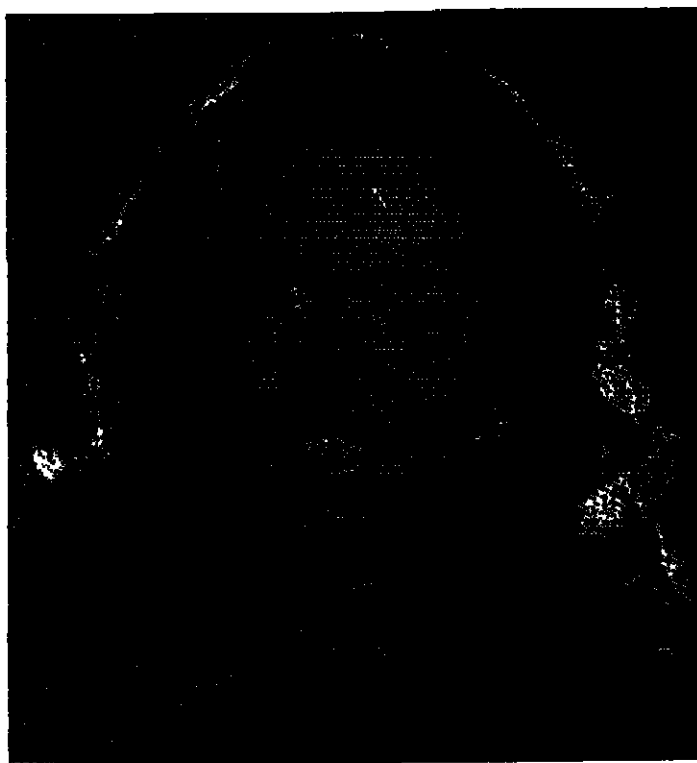
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### Noor celebrates birthday



AMMAN, Aug. 23 (J.T.) — Today marked the 30th birthday anniversary of Her Majesty Queen Noor. Her Majesty, who holds a B.A. degree in architecture from Princeton University, takes keen interest in the preservation of Jordan's cultural heritage and chairs a national committee on Jordan's architectural heritage.

### Cabinet forms Jordanian teams to U.N., Arab League meetings

AMMAN, Aug. 23 (Petra) — The cabinet today formed Jordan's delegation to the United Nations General Assembly's 36th session due to start on Sept. 16. The delegation, to be led by Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem, includes Jordan's permanent representative at the United Nations and a number of senior foreign ministry officials.



Mr. Walid Asfour



Mr. Marwan Al Qasem

Mr. Qasem will also lead Jordan's delegation to the sixth ordinary session of the Arab League council, which will be held in Tunis on Sept. 7. The delegation includes the Jordanian ambassador to Tunisia and several senior foreign ministry officials.

ishment of new specialised Arab organisations. The Jordanian delegation to the council meetings will later pay a visit to Yugoslavia for talks with Yugoslav officials on increasing the volume of that country's trade with Jordan.

### Hamareh blames local agents for mishandling Jordan tourists abroad

AMMAN, Aug. 23 (Petra) — The Tourism Authority has held Jordanian travel agents as being solely responsible for mistakes committed against Jordanian tourists on holiday abroad, Director General of Tourism Michel Hamareh said today.

Mr. Hamareh said that the board will consider each complaint put forward by Jordanian citizens in this respect, and urged the concerned tourist agents to be committed to the terms of their programmes.

Later, Mr. Hamareh met with the Bulgarian charge d'affaires in Amman and the director of the Bulgarian government agency Balqan with whom he discussed means of boosting Jordanian-Bulgarian cooperation in tourism.

### Jordan ratifies Arab agreement on social security for workers

AMMAN, Aug. 23 (J.T.) — The Jordanian government has ratified an Arab agreement on the entitlement of Arab workers to social security when they work in any Arab country.

The agreement applies to Arab or foreign workers employed in any Arab country. It also covers Palestinian workers who are employed in Arab countries.

### Military court sentences hashish traffickers, users, Supply Ministry violators

AMMAN, Aug. 23 (Petra) — The military court today sentenced five Jordanians to five years in prison with hard labour and a JD 500 fine each for hashish trafficking, smoking or setting up places for smoking it.

Another 12 Jordanian citizens were sentenced to six months in prison and a JD 50 fine each for similar offences.

Eight Jordanian merchants were fined JD 50 each by the military court for violating Ministry of Supply regulations.

Akef Qadadha was sentenced by the court to one year in prison and a JD 25 fine for fraud.

Two other Jordanians have been sentenced to four months in prison and a JD 10 fine for complicity in the fraud.

### Jordan bridges closure dates corrected

AMMAN, Aug. 23 — The Public Security Directorate has announced that the King Hussein and Prince Mohammad bridges over the Jordan River will be closed from 11:00 a.m., Sept. 28, until the morning of Oct. 1; from 9:00 a.m., Oct. 7 until the morning of Oct. 9; from 11:00 a.m. Oct. 12 until the morning of Oct. 14; and from 11:00 a.m. Oct. 19 until the morning of Oct. 21. These are the correct dates for the bridge closings, and should be referred to in place of the dates announced in the Jordan Times on Saturday, Aug. 22.

### NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

#### Campaign to help handicapped people

AMMAN, Aug. 23 (Petra) — The Jordanian National Committee for the International Year of the Disabled today decided to mount a campaign to raise donations to help the handicapped in Jordan. Proceeds will be used to finance the expansion and increasing the activity of centres and institutions which cater for handicapped people.

#### More ships call at Aqaba

AMMAN, Aug. 23 (Petra) — The number of ships calling at the Port of Aqaba during the first half of this year increased by 73 over the first half of the same period of 1980. The number of ships calling at the Jordanian seaport between January and June this year was 354 with a total tonnage of 1,723,968, more than 32,000 tonnes over the same period last year.

#### Jordan products fair for Abu Dhabi

AMMAN, Aug. 23 (Petra) — The Jordanian Trade Centres Corporation is organising a fair in Abu Dhabi for Jordanian products. The corporation has asked the various industries wishing to exhibit at the fair to inform the corporation of the space they require at the pavilion. A source at the Amman Chamber of Industry said that visitors to the fair will be allowed to buy the products, as was practiced at the Doha fair of 1979.

#### Jordan invited to Delhi world fair

AMMAN, Aug. 23 (Petra) — The Amman Chamber of Industry has received an invitation to take part in an international trade fair which will be held in New Delhi on Nov. 14. The chamber has requested industrial and commercial establishments in the country to take part in the fair "due to the benefits to be gained from the exchange of experience and products," the chamber said in a circular.

#### Lawzi to Europe, U.S. on holiday

AMMAN, Aug. 23 (Petra) — Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi and his wife left for Europe and the United States today on a two-week holiday. They were seen off at Amman airport by Court Minister Amer Khammash, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, King Hussein's military secretary Lt. Gen. Mohammad Idrijs and other officials.

#### Jordanian women's federation to be formed on Sept. 5, 1981

AMMAN, Aug. 23 (Petra) — Minister of Social Development Husam Al Mufti today met with representatives of women's clubs and said that a Jordanian women's federation, consisting of members from all women's organisations in Jordan, will be established on Sept. 5, 1981. Responsibility for these clubs was transferred from the Ministry of Culture and Youth to the Ministry of Social Development.

### Four-star Alia hotel planned for new port

AMMAN, Aug. 23 (J.T.) — The French firm Sodeget will construct a JD 7.5 million four-star hotel at the Queen Alia International Airport, according to a contract signed here today with Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline.

The hotel to be built in 18 months will contain 315 rooms, complete with all the necessary amenities.

The contract was signed for Alia by chairman Ali Ghandour and for the French firm by its general manager.

The French foreign trade bank Coface will finance 70 per cent of the project in French francs, at an annual interest rate of 7.5 per cent; the rest will be financed in Jordanian dinars.

Upon completion of the project, a subsidiary of the national carrier will manage the hotel.

### NEXT SHOW AT CINEMA AL RAINBOW

Advertisement for Robert Redford in 'BRUBAKER' at Cinema Al Rainbow. Includes showtimes and cinema details.

# JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

#### JORDAN TELEVISION

- CHANNEL 3: 5:30 Koran, 5:40 Cartoon, 6:00 Children's programme, 6:20 Little House, 7:10 Programme Preview, 7:25 Local programme, 8:00 News in Arabic, 8:40 Arabic series, 9:30 Documentary, 10:15 Local programme, 11:05 News in Arabic.

#### CHANNEL 6

- 6:00 French Programme, 7:00 News in French, 7:30 News in Hebrew, 8:00 News in Arabic, 8:30 Comedy, 9:10 Documentary, 10:00 News in English, 10:15 Rockford Files.

#### RADIO JORDAN

- 855 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM: 7:00 Sign on, 7:01 Morning Show, 7:30 News Bulletin, 7:40 Morning Show, 10:30 30 minute Theatre, 11:00 Sign off, 12:00 News Headlines, 12:03 Pop Session, 13:00 News Summary, 13:03 Pop Session, 14:00 News Bulletin, 14:10 Instrumentals, 14:30 30 minute Theatre, 15:00 Concert Hour, 16:00 News Summary, 16:03 Instrumentals, 16:30 Old Favourites, 17:00 Country Music, 17:30 Pop Session, 18:00 News Summary, 18:03 Men from the Ministry, 18:30 Sports Round-up, 19:00 News Desk (News bulletin, Press Review, News Reports), 19:30 Music, 20:30 Evening Show, 21:00 News Summary.

#### Evening Show

- 21:05 Evening Show, 21:57 News Headlines, 22:00 Close down.

#### BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

- GMT: 04:00 Newscast 04:30 Washington Square, 04:45 Notes from an Observer, 04:50 Book Choice, 04:55 Reflections, 05:00 World News, 24 Hours, News Summary, 05:30 Peeples' Choice, 05:45 New Britons, 06:00 Newscast, 06:30 Talking About Music, 07:00 World News, 24 Hours, 07:30 Country Style, 07:45 Short Story, 08:00 World News, 08:10 Reflections, 08:15 Music from Scotland, 08:30 In Remembrance of Things Past, 09:00 World News, British Press Review, 09:15 Notes from an Observer, 09:20 Goods Books, 09:25 Interlude, 09:40 Look Ahead, 09:45 The Madrigal, 10:15 New Britons, 10:30 Clayton's Amusement Arcade, 11:00 World News, News About Britain, 11:15 One in Ten, 11:30 Lord Peter Wimsey, The Nine Tailors, 12:00 Radio Newscast, 12:15 Brain of Britain, 12:45 Sports Round-up, 13:00 World News, 24 Hours News Summary, 13:30 Cricket, 13:45 Is Medicine Necessary, 14:15 Goods Books, 14:30 Cricket, 14:45 Country Style, 15:00 Radio Newscast, 15:15 Outlook, 16:00 World News, Commentary, 16:15 In Remembrance of Things Past, 16:45 The World Today, 17:00 World News, 17:10 Paperback Choice, 17:45 Sports Round-up, 18:00 World News, News about Britain, 18:15 Radio Newscast, 18:30 The Story Behind the Song, 19:00 Outlook, News Summary, 19:43 Look Ahead, 19:45 Peeples' Choice, 20:00 World News, 24 Hours News Summary, 20:30 Sports International, 21:00 Network U.K., 21:15 Europa, 21:30 Rock Salad, 22:00 World News, 22:10 The World Today, 22:25 Book Choice, 22:30 Financial News, 22:40 Reflections, 22:45 Sports Round-up, 23:00 World News, Commentary, 23:15 Washington Square, 23:30 Lifelines in Medicine.

#### VOICE OF AMERICA

- GMT: 03:30 The Breakfast Show, 06:30 News, Pop music, features, listeners' questions, 17:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses, 17:30 Dataline, 18:00 Special English: news, feature "The Making of a Nation," 18:30 Now Music USA, 19:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses, 19:30 VOA Magazine: American, science, culture, letters, 20:00 Special English: news, 20:15 Music USA (Jazz), 21:00 VOA World Report, 22:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analyses.

#### AMMAN AIRPORT

- ARRIVALS: 7:40 Cairo (EA), 8:45 Cairo (EA), 8:55 Aqaba, 9:20 Damascus, 9:30 Jeddah, 9:30 Cairo, 9:40 Kuwait, 9:45 Muscat, Dubai, 9:50 Doha, Bahrain, 10:00 Dhahran, 10:05 Abu Dhabi, 11:00 Cairo (EA), 13:25 Larnaca, 14:25 Moscow (SU), 15:30 Kuwait (KAC), 15:35 Jeddah, Medina (SV), 16:30 Tripoli, Benghazi, 16:30 Cairo, 16:35 Athens, 17:00 Bangkok, 17:15 New York, Amsterdam, 17:30 Riyadh, 17:55 Cairo, 18:00 London, 19:00 Cairo (EA), 19:45 Paris (AF), 20:00 Beirut (MEA), 23:40 Cairo (EA), 23:55 Baghdad, 01:00 Cairo, 01:00 Cairo, 01:10 Baghdad, 01:30 Abu Dhabi, 01:30 Riyadh (SV), 01:30 Dhahran (SV).

#### DEPARTURES:

- 03:25 Cairo, 06:40 Frankfurt (LH), 07:00 Damascus, 07:00 Damascus, 08:55 Cairo (EA), 09:00 Rome (IA), 09:25 Beirut (MEA), 10:30 Larnaca, 11:00 New York, Amsterdam, 11:10 Athens, 11:30 Cairo, 11:45 Geneva, Brussels, 12:00 London, 12:15 Madrid, 12:10 Frankfurt, 12:20 Geneva, Zurich (SR), 12:40 Paris, 12:40 Cairo (EA), 13:40 Cairo (EA), 15:25 Moscow (SU), 16:30 Kuwait (KAC), 16:35 Medina, Jeddah (SV), 16:35 Benghazi, Tripoli (LN), 19:00 Kuwait, 19:00 Dhahran, 19:30 Jeddah, 19:45 Baghdad, 20:00 Cairo, 20:30 Cairo (EA), 21:15 Abu Dhabi, Dubai, 01:00 Cairo (EA).

#### EMERGENCIES

- DOCTORS: Amman: Abdolaziz Abu Khalaf 22520/63552, Yahia Al Hajjeer (-). Zarqa: Ghazi Al Russan 82938. Irbid: Radwan Al Sa'ad 73877. PHARMACIES: Amman: Al Salam 36738, Gharasta 22668, Raghadan 24771, Na'im 72310. Zarqa: Al Hawouz (-). Irbid: Burhama 4604.

#### TAXIS:

- Asfour 23251, Khalid 23715, Al Shahid 21091, Rania 25095, Sultan 51998.

#### CULTURAL CENTRES

- American Centre 41520, British Council 36147-8, French Cultural Centre 37009, Goethe Institute 41993, Soviet Cultural Centre 44283, Spanish Cultural Centre 24049, Turkish Cultural Centre 39777, Hayya Arts Centre 67195, Al Hussein Youth City 67181, Y.W.C.A. 41793, Y.W.M.A. 64251, Amman Municipal Library 36111, University of Jordan Library 843555/843666.

#### SERVICE CLUBS

- Lions Philadelphie Club: Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1:30 p.m. Lions Amman Club: Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1:30 p.m. Rotary Club: Meetings every Thursday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2:00 p.m. Philadelphia Rotary Club: Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.

#### MUSEUMS

- Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 23316. Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

#### Jordan Archaeological Museum:

Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays. Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

#### PRAYER TIMES

- Fajr 3:38, Sunrise 5:06, Dhuhr 11:39, 'Asr 3:17, Maghreb 6:09, 'Isha 7:36.

#### LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

- Saudi riyal 98.699, Lebanese pound 71.8725.

#### Syrian pound

- 54.5555, Iraqi dinar 723/793, Kuwaiti dinar 1191.6/1983, Egyptian pound 380/383, Qatari riyal 92.6/93.2, UAE dirham 91.7/92.4, Omani riyal 975.3/981.4, U.S. dollar 356/358, U.K. sterling 638.4/642.2, W. German mark 137.6/138.4, Swiss franc 159.3/160.3, Italian lire (for every 100) 27.4/27.6, French franc 57.4/57.7, Dutch guilder 123.8/124.5, Swedish crown 64.8/65.2, Belgian franc 84.3/84.4, Japanese yen (for every 100) 147.8/148.7.

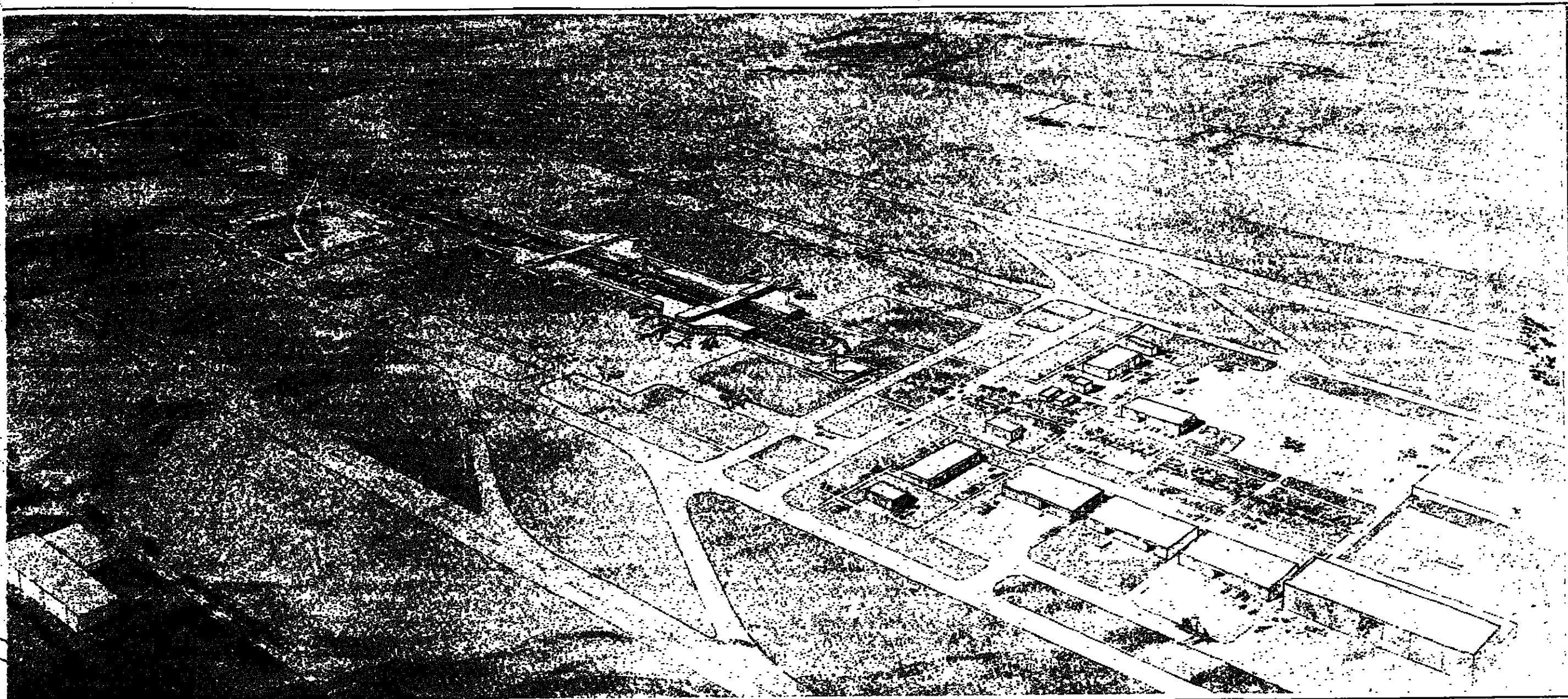
#### USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

- Ambulance (government) 75111, Civil Defence rescue 61111, Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2, Municipal water service (emergency) 37111-3, Police headquarters 39141, Najdeh roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency 21111, 37777, Airport information (ALIA) 92289/92286, Jordan Television 73111, Radio Jordan 74111, Fire, fire, police 22899, Fire headquarters 22899, Cablegram or telegram 22899, Telephone: Information 22899, Jordan and Middle East trunk calls 22899, Overseas radio and satellite calls 22899, Telephone maintenance and repair service 22899.

#### MARKET PRICES

- Tomatoes 60, 40, Eggplant 130, 100, Potatoes (imported) 130, 110, Marrow (small) 200, 150, Marrow (large) 120, 80, Cucumber (small) 200, 150, Cucumber (large) 120, 80, Fagouss 130, 80, Peas 260, 200, Okra (Green) 250, 180, Okra (Red) 250, 180, Muloukhiyah 80, 60, Hot Green Pepper 120, 70, Cabbage 110, 60, Onions (dry) 120, 90, Garlic 550, 500, Carrots 130, 90, Potatoes (local) 120, 80, Grape leaves 250, 200, Bananas 260, 200, Apples (Green) 360, 310, Apples (Red) 380, 290, Apples 390, 360, Apples (Double Red) 250, 200, Apples (Starbun) 200, 150, Melons 100, 70, Water Melons 120, 80, Plums (Red) 250, 200, Plums (Yellow) 250, 180, Apricots 150, 280, Cherries 300, 150, Lemons 200, 100, Oranges (Valencia, Waxed) 130, 120, Oranges (Waxed) 170, 120, Grapefruit 160, 100, Grape 150, 100, Fig 300, 200, Peach 250, 200.





Completion of the Queen Alia Airport, which will, it is hoped, open in mid-1982. (Drawings courtesy of Geneco)

## Who is doing what?

Geneco reports on the firms out the construction of the international airport, and progress they are making.

In supervising consultants on the construction of the Queen Alia International Airport, Dar Al Handasah Consultants (Shair and Partners) and Sir Frederick Snow (International) are the main construction contractors.

The original consortium included Bechtel International of the USA, Rhein-Ruhr of West Germany and Dar Al Handasah of Lebanon. After a delay caused by the disturbances of 1970, contracts for the final designs were awarded to the consortium in April 1973, with Bechtel assigned the responsibility for overall supervision of the project.

The construction of the north runway, taxiways, and associated roads and utilities, and work at the beginning of 1975. In 1976, and since Geneco had prepared the master plan, the contract for the master plan and designs was awarded to Geneco and Tippetts-Stratton International of the USA.

Geneco was given responsibility for the airport design as well as the construction, and retained Tippetts-Abbotts-McCarthy-Stratton International of the USA as consultants on the design and Sir Frederick Snow (International) Ltd of the U.K. for on-site construction supervision.

The site for the airport was selected in an almost flat, sparsely populated area that would not be affected by future expansion of the capital.

Completed the south runway -- built on compacted final layer of subgrade, by a 200-millimetre cement treated base and by a 380-millimetre rigid concrete -- using slip form machines, including rollers and autogrades, in the construction, laying down 400 to 500 tonnes of concrete.

Heavy civil works contract went to Geneco in 1977 and further components were completed by the joint venture in 1978, but as it came into the joint venture began to bear part of the financial burden, and with the greater resources to bear the progress of the work has been up.

Big Tasks ahead is about JD 20 million worth of work yet to be done on the JD 45 million package to be completed by the joint venture, Mr. Harold Banton, project manager for Geneco-Laing, says. It includes completing the two terminal buildings, aprons around the terminals, taxiways and taxiways, the access road from the highway, the 13-kilometre road to the ME station and the station itself, the royal pavilion, passenger aprons and apron extensions to the cargo terminal, the second cross taxiway between the runways, service roads around the airport, perimeter fencing, the fire-crash rescue building, the main water supply for the site and water tanks, extensive landscaping around the runways and taxiways, car parks around the terminal blocks (to accommodate 180 cars, to be expanded to 470 cars in the future) and the irrigation system, using water from the sewage treatment plant being constructed under a separate contract.

The concrete block work for the terminals is now complete. The erection of precast facades is proceeding and should be completed later this year. The finishings are being done. Work is almost complete on the north runway and taxiways. The north runway is 500 millimetres thick with a cement treated base, a middle layer of base-binder asphalt and a top layer of wearing course asphalt.

Mr. Banton says the joint venture was laying down 700 to 800 tonnes of wearing course asphalt a day on the average, going up to 1,500 tonnes a day at times, with a peak capacity of 2,000 tonnes a day. Meanwhile, about 500 tonnes of concrete for the aprons are being laid down each day.

The Ministry of Transport, which is the owner and client, estimates that the airport should be ready to receive flights by mid-1982. There will be about a three-month commissioning period, during which flights will gradually be transferred from Amman Airport. All the work might not be completed by mid-1982, but enough should be done to make the airport serviceable. Under-Secretary of Transport Hashem Taher says.

The project manager for Dar Al Handasah-Sir Frederick Snow, Mr. Metin Borahan, says the contracts they are supervising, besides the work being done by Geneco-Laing, are a JD 1.2 million airfield lighting contract being executed by the French firm Saunier Duval, a JD 3.8 million communications and navigation aids contract awarded to Cable and Wireless of the U.K., a JD 1.8 million power supply and distribution system contract awarded to Forclum of France, and a JD 8.3 million package which went to a joint venture between the local firm Al Dhafaf and Kumho of South Korea for the construction of the central utility plant and distribution system, the control tower, the cargo complex, the fire-crash rescue building and the administration and maintenance building.

Management of this five-building package has now gone to the local firm Electro-Mechanical International, who are also electrical and mechanical subcontractors. In addition Dar Al Handasah and Sir Frederick Snow are supervising two small contracts, one worth JD 0.4 million for a sewage treatment plant being done by Al Dhafaf and a JD 0.5 million contract for a fire protection pump station, also being executed by Al Dhafaf.

Prizewinning design The remaining contracts come under different consultants. Jordan Petroleum Refineries Company (Jopetrol) is supervising the construction of the fuel complex it owns by Polimex of Poland. Arab Air Services is supervising the construction of the catering building facility by Dawoud Brothers (a local firm) at a cost of JD 3.3 million and of the Alia maintenance hangar by Voest Alpine, the contract for which is worth JD 5.4 million. Mr. Taher, who is head of the Queen Alia Airport Project Office, points out that the design for the hangar was awarded first prize by the Jury of the European Award Scheme (1981) for outstanding steel structures at the European Convention for Constructional Steelwork.

The jury described the hangar, designed by Wiener Brückenbau and Eisenkonstruktionen A.G., as "a masterpiece of steel construction: a striking architectural appearance has been achieved by a combination of classical and innovative use of structural design in steel. The simplicity of its geometry and the perfection is so clear that it tends to mask the technical excellence of the structure." The award is shared with the principal the Ministry of Transport.

In the seventh and last of a series on Amman Airport, Phyllis Hughes looks at the new Queen Alia International Airport project.

# Relief in sight

By Phyllis Hughes  
Special to the Jordan Times

Amman Airport has struggled under its increasing traffic load, everyone agrees for far too long.

But the end is in sight for its pressurised staff, with the imminent opening of the new Queen Alia International Airport.

The new JD 84 million airport is currently under construction, and should be open sometime next year.

It is a magnificent airport catering for every aspect of Jordan's aviation needs.

There will be two runways, serving two main terminal buildings. The spacious terminals offer 62,000 square metres of space -- compared with a cramped 7,500 at Amman Airport.

Other buildings on the site will include a plush Royal Pavilion; the cargo terminal; Alia's maintenance area for Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline; the administration building; catering facilities; and the air traffic control tower. There will also be the vital fire stations a fuel farm, a water reservoir and pumping station.

The apron area is designed to take 26 aircraft, compared to 12 at Amman. There will be extra space outside some of the other buildings, making space for a total of 35 aircraft if necessary.

The two terminals are designed to take 3 million passengers by 1985, and 6-8 million by the year 2000.

Special road

Passengers will arrive at the airport by the new spur road from Amman, motorway that has been specially provided exclusively for airport traffic. Despite the fact that the airport is situated near Jiza 28 kilometres south of Amman, travelling time should be a maximum of 30 minutes.

When coaches or taxis arrive at the site they will drop passengers at a delivery point between the two terminals, which are linked by a covered bridge.

Travellers will then leave behind their friends and relatives to pass through the security check to the baggage area. Once their luggage has been checked in they will proceed up the elevator to passport control on the second level.

Once through passport control they will find a selection tele-

phones, a snack bar, a duty free shop, souvenir shops, bookshops, a sick bay, banks, toilets and a nursing room for mothers.

From there they will use five gates from each of the terminals to board the planes from specially constructed "piers".

At the top of the building there will be a restaurant, with a panoramic view of the airfield and spectator facilities.

The airport will also include VIP lounges, press conference facilities for arriving dignitaries, left-baggage facilities and a dining hall for the use of passengers whose flights have been delayed.

Dr. Majdi Sabri, director of planning and development for the Civil Aviation Department, said: "We have tried to overcome all the problems that we have experienced at Amman Airport."

"For instance, the so-called meeters and greeters, who come to say farewell or meet passengers, are to be kept separated; so that we do not have the continual crowds that we find at Amman Airport."

Dr. Sabri told the Jordan Times.

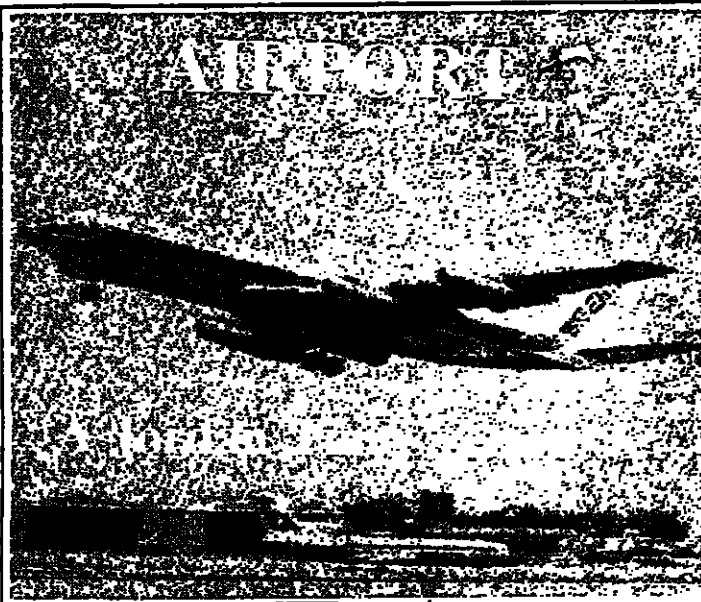
he is hopeful that the airport will open next summer, although some pessimists think it may be 1983 before the first flights land there.

The project began in 1970 as a joint venture of the Ministry of Transport and three private companies.

The original consortium included Bechtel International of the USA, Rhein-Ruhr of West Germany and Dar Al Handasah of Lebanon. After a delay caused by the disturbances of 1970, contracts for the final designs were awarded to the consortium in April 1973, with Bechtel assigned the responsibility for overall supervision of the project. The construction contract was awarded in 1974 to General Enterprises Co. Ltd (Geneco) of Amman.

Geneco was given responsibility for the airport design as well as the construction, and retained Tippetts-Abbotts-McCarthy-Stratton International of the USA as consultants on the design and Sir Frederick Snow (International) Ltd of the U.K. for on-site construction supervision.

The site for the airport was selected in an almost flat, sparsely populated area that would not be affected by future expansion of the capital.



Airport overcrowding: soon to be a thing of the past (Staff photo by Harout Baljigean)



Each terminal will have five boarding gates with specially constructed "piers".



# DE FACTONOMICS

## Jordan has to bridge the gap

By T.A. Jaber

MAXIMISATION is the basic principle underlying economic theory since its inception. It is assumed that the rational person endeavours to maximise for his utility as a consumer, his profit as an entrepreneur and his income as an individual. Thus, rational behaviour has been taken in economics and other social sciences to lead to maximising individual return or benefit. Some economists thought at one time that this behaviour is only valid for the white man and accordingly they explained underdevelopment in terms of "cultural backwardness"; or in other words, irrationality. They gave examples of how a person in Asia or Africa preferred leisure time to the badly needed extra income, and they were puzzled by his lack of interest in calculation, new techniques, saving, etc.

This interpretation of underdevelopment was refuted in the light of more recent research which showed that even an illiterate farmer in remote communities does behave rationally, given the type of information available to him and his own environment.

In fact, the principle of maximisation has always been presented by economists within a set of assumptions such as full information, competition, certainty and others. In our daily life, it has been observed as a guiding factor in our behaviour. However, since the beginning of human civilisation, the conflict between individual and social maximisation had been recognised,

and endless efforts were exercised to bring them into harmony. Maximisation of individual gain can be pursued through legal or illegal avenues. Religion and a body of enforced laws and regulations are enacted in every state to mark the line between what is permissible for the individual to do and what is not.

The classical economists of the 18th and 19th centuries advocated the idea that the "hidden hand" of the market system works in such a way as to ensure the harmony of the individual and social good. Accordingly, they saw a very limited room for government intervention. However, the working of the market system in a laissez faire manner uncovered many conflicts. The government was called for to issue antitrust regulations, to legalise trade unions and recognise collective bargaining for settling labour disputes, to initiate public works programmes, to take the main responsibility for development planning, to guarantee job opportunities, etc.

I did not intend to write this article solely as a theoretical commentary. What induced me to do so is the growing tendency that may be noticed in the Arab World including Jordan towards over concentration on individual maximisation. The Arab citizen has become, with the massive inflow of oil funds and the inflationary pressures, too rational in the economic sense. I am afraid that individual maximisation has tended

recently to become more in conflict with the social interest and that people are now to aware of it. Moreover, short run maximisation has overcome the long-term one or, in other words, people are becoming less patient and much more eager to get quick results. The individual is running after prompt fulfilment of his needs, be it consumer good or others. This reflects itself in heavy indebtedness, living beyond one's means, bankruptcy, social ill, bribery, negligence, high labour turnover, apathy, etc.

This phenomenon should be studied before it becomes too difficult to control. New legislation may be needed, particularly relating to monopoly and fraud. National guidance programmes have to be initiated to promote communal values, in a sophisticated and appealing style.

Another manifestation of the possible conflict between individual and social maximisation relates to public employees and their responsibilities. Objective criteria for accountability of public employees should be delineated. Accountability should not be of a seasonal or personal character, but of an institutional character. Promotion should be based upon capability and performance. A combined system of incentive and penalties should be introduced.

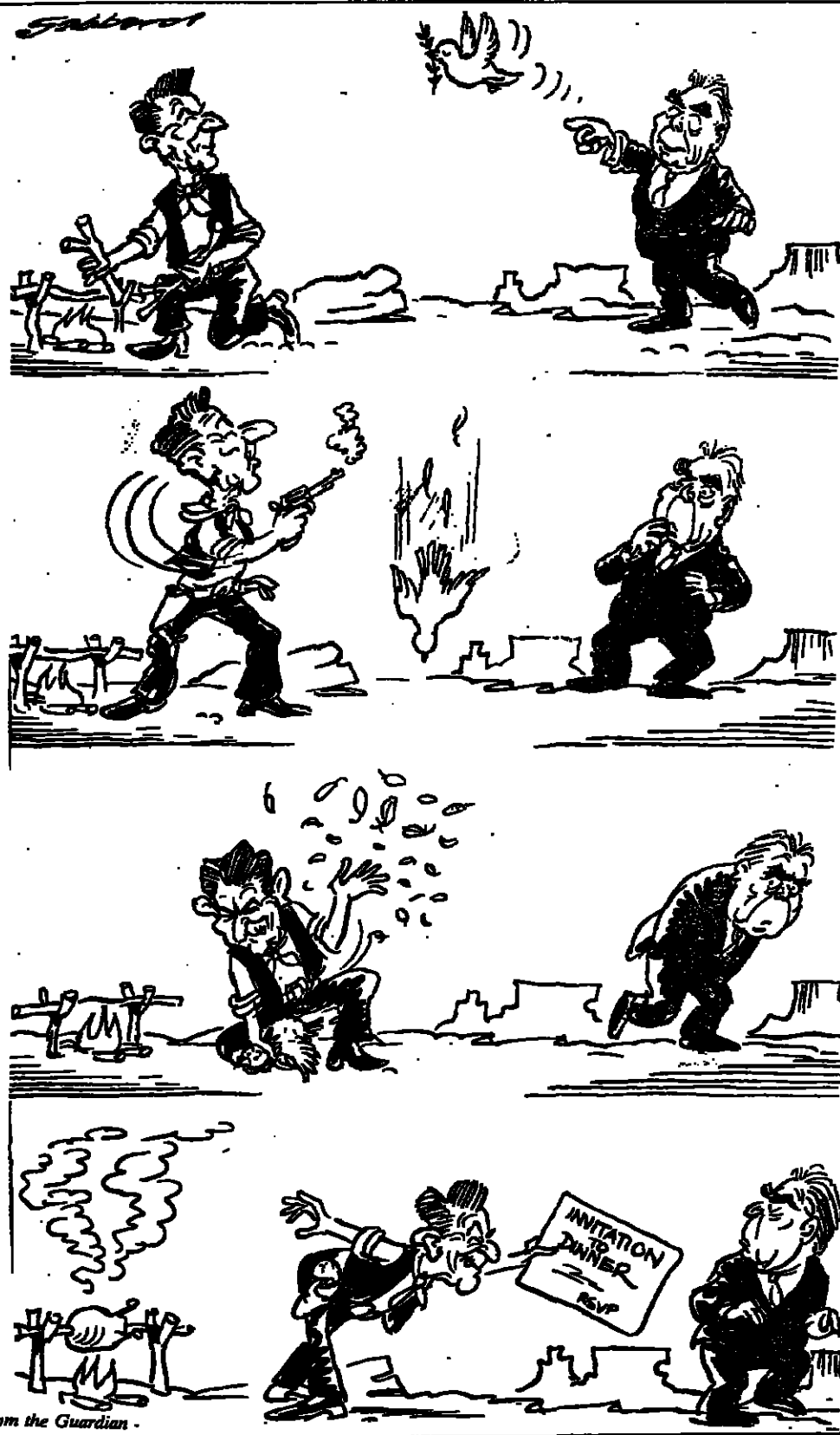
There is no society where individual maximisation is in complete harmony with the social good. Nevertheless, it is worth getting closer to the state of affairs.

struction like Bar-Kochba." In a spectacular play of "The Wars of the Jews," playwright Joshua Sobol paints the zealots as bloodthirsty demagogues shot through a personal hatred and greed.

To Harkabi, the voice of the rabbinical sage who opposed the revolt and made a separate peace with Rome in return, being allowed to go on teach the Bible to his disciples. Israel Television has ended the dispute by airing a debate called "If I Were There," in which six politicians were asked if they would have conducted the revolt. To the amazement of many all one said they would have rendered rather than lead to people to death.

"None of us has the right, ally or otherwise, to lead our people knowingly to its doom," Yossi Sarid, a middle of the road Labour Party official. Moderator Israel Segal summed up succinctly: "The dilemma faced that generation, and problems that accompanied revolt, confront us today to seem."

Associated Press



By Marcus Eliason

An Israeli scholar, who once served as a military intelligence chief, calls upon Israel to learn a lesson from Jewish history. The Jewish revolt against the Romans which started the exile of the Jews, he contends, was a fanatic act and that Israeli zealots must not follow its example in dealing with the Arabs today.

## Worshipping self-destructiveness

TEL AVIV — An Israeli historian contends that the Jewish revolt against the Romans, far from being a glorious chapter, in Jewish history, was an episode of self-destructive fanaticism and a bitter lesson for modern Israel.

The views of Prof. Yehoshafat Harkabi have come under attack from several mainstream academics, but he has his defenders too. A small group of scholars, writers and politicians has long contended that the revolt, followed by the mass suicide on Masada and Bar-Kochba's rebellion, were acts of lunacy.

The debate has been lifted out of the realm of pure history and plunged into politics because Israel thinks it faces today many of the same themes that confronted the rebels against Rome 1,911 years ago — liberty, survival, religion and realpolitik.

The furor over why Israel was destroyed by Rome broke out at about the time Israeli warplanes bombed the Iraqi nuclear reactor and Prime Minister Menachem Begin was painting apocalyptic pictures of Israel's destruction by Arab atomic bombs.

The way a generation of school-

children have been told it, the Jews revolted against the Romans' brutal occupation and contempt for Jewish religious sensibilities. After a glorious fight of the few against the many the rebellion was crushed, Jerusalem was sacked and the last thousand defenders committed suicide atop the mountain fortress of Masada in A.D. 73.

The rebellion smouldered on and in 132 a Jewish general, Simon Bar-Kochba, captured Jerusalem and held it for three years until the Romans vanquished his army and sent the Jews into an exile that was to last until the "rebirth" of Israel in 1948.

In his 107-page book, entitled Facing Reality, Prof. Harkabi portrays the revolt as a disaster from start to finish, whipped up by zealots blind to the realities of power in the Roman Empire.

The result, writes, was the

destruction of Jerusalem and the slaughter of 500,000 of the 1.3 million Jews then living here. "Let us by all means go on naming streets after Bar-Kochba," wrote Prof. Harkabi. "But we cannot set up Bar-Kochba's deeds as an example without falling into the contradiction of worshipping the greatest destruction to befall our nation."

The argument is not new. But coming from a scholar as eminent as Prof. Harkabi, a former military intelligence chief and pillar of the establishment, it caused a sensation among intellectuals.

In an oblique, understated style, under headings like "Realism in Israel and Zionism" and "Israel's Predicament," Prof. Harkabi suggests that his country may be treading the same dangerous waters as did the rebels against Rome. He discerns the same two camps

today that existed in Bar-Kochba's time: one "realistic" and "same," the other "blind," "euphoric" and "unrealistic."

Prof. Harkabi does not deny that by "blind and euphoric" he is referring to Israel's extreme nationalists who would defy the world and annex the occupied West Bank.

He likens the euphoria that prevailed in Israel after the 1967 war to the ecstasy of the zealots after

their own early victories. "The problem is not that Bar-Kochba erred," writes Prof. Harkabi. "The problem is that we came to worship Bar-Kochba's error, and how it affects our national thinking."

Reviewing the book, an Israeli newspaper called it "a questionable historical lark." Critic Yogav Bronowski of Haaretz reminded Prof. Harkabi that for every interpretation of a historic event, an opposite interpretation could be found. Prof. Menachem Stern, a Hebrew University historian said: "Don't think it's so outrageous to make heroes of historical figures, even if they led you into defeat. Just about every national movement has done the same thing."

Amos Eylon, a "prominent writer and political commentator said it is high time someone challenged "the angels of death and des-

struction like Bar-Kochba."

To Harkabi, the voice of the rabbinical sage who opposed the revolt and made a separate peace with Rome in return, being allowed to go on teach the Bible to his disciples.

Israel Television has ended the dispute by airing a debate called "If I Were There," in which six politicians were asked if they would have conducted the revolt. To the amazement of many all one said they would have rendered rather than lead to people to death.

Associated Press

## This way, please

TWO interesting trends should be noted about Israeli immigration and emigration. The first is that during the last decade (1969-79), Israel lost a total of 510,528 emigrants who left the country to live abroad, according to a new study by the Israeli Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. This is a somewhat embarrassing performance for a country whose very raison d'etre is claimed to be the in-gathering of the world's Jews. If that is the case, the world's Jews seem to be voting with their feet and their airplane tickets against fulfilling Zionist mythology. Perhaps there will be a positive spinoff from this trend, in the gradual realisation by those Israelis who stay in their country that their future peace and prosperity is linked to normal relations with the Arab majority surrounding them, instead of by remaining a militaristic outpost nurtured by an apparently weak flow of Jews from around the globe.

The second trend worth pondering is that over 90 per cent of Jewish emigrants from the Soviet Union are not going to Israel, but are heading for the United States instead. This is also something that the Israelis are rather embarrassed about, seeing as how it also punctures the inflated Zionist claim that all the world's Jews dream of escaping from the prisons they live in to move to Israel. Not so. It seems that Long Island comes closer than Israel to fulfilling the Jewish dream. To set things right, the Jewish Agency has just instituted a strange new programme by which it will no longer help Russian Jewish emigrants transiting through Vienna to travel to the United States, in an effort to force them to move to Israel. How interesting. Is this the democratic spirit and the freedom of choice in Israel of which U.S. Senator Henry Jackson is so proud? And is this coercion sanctioned by the United States Congress, which grants Israel tens of millions of dollars every year to help settle Soviet Jewish emigrants in Israel?

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: With the conclusion of the meetings of the four-member committee on Lebanon in Beirut yesterday, clashes began with various weapons as if it was a message to the members of the committee, and to all Arabs concerned, that rescuing fraternal Lebanon from its predicament is a much bigger task than to be undertaken by a committee which has no resources except optimistic statements and goodwill.

It is true that the committee made good efforts in working to pave the way and to create the proper atmosphere for dialogue between the parties involved in the Lebanese dispute in order to achieve national reconciliation.

However, what is also true is that the rattle of arms is being heard throughout Lebanon, from its north to its south, and is still governing the future of Lebanon's people, its land and its future.

Out of this desperate situation came the insistence of Lebanese leadership to convene an Arab summit out of the conviction that it is the Arabs who bear the biggest part of responsibility in effecting the Lebanese tragedy. Consequently, they should shoulder the biggest part of responsibility to overcome this tragedy. This needs Arab unanimity on a specific Arab strategy and a pooling of all resources to implement this strategy.

We hope that the four-member committee will continue its efforts to pave the way for a bigger unified Arab effort, whether through an Arab summit, which Lebanon is urging, or through another formula.

The Lebanese crisis is a test of the Arab's faith in Lebanon's belonging to this nation and their sincerity in working for rescuing it from falling into the grip of Zionism which is out to devour it.

AL DUSTOUR: While the four-member Arab committee is continuing its endeavours to achieve national reconciliation among the Lebanese, there is an increasing concern about the possibility of the collapse of the cease-fire and the likelihood that Israel might unleash a comprehensive aggression against civilian and military Palestinian positions.

The Palestinian resistance is aware of the fact that it is the main target of any Israeli aggression. Therefore, it is watching the enemy movements and activities. All these movements and activities confirm, as the PLO chairman Yasser Arafat put it, that a new Israeli attack will be unleashed soon against southern Lebanon.

Mr. Arafat's statements and his expectations, based on accurate information, reinforce the Lebanese fears that Israel might unleash a new aggression particularly that it has received new American planes which will take part in attacking the Lebanese and Palestinians.

Israel will never wait until Lebanon establishes an air defence network, and it cannot be indifferent to the reinforcement of the Palestinian forces. Furthermore, Menachem Begin will not let the Falangists stop their dealings with Israel, because this would make him lose the main factor upon which he depends in steering events in Lebanon. Nor can Begin endure a war of attrition which the Palestinian resistance is now capable of waging for a longer period and with more effectiveness.

The Arabs should participate with Lebanon and the Palestinian resistance in confronting the Zionist enemy in order to prevent the partition of Lebanon or its occupation, and in order to protect the Palestinian resistance and to enable it to continue its war against Israel.

'Most of the pictures in these textbooks emphasise the picturesque backwardness of the Arab in contrast to modern Israel.'

## The image of Arabs in American textbooks

By Deborah Jacobs  
Special to the Jordan Times

THE ARAB WORLD is important to the United States. The American economy is linked to the supply of oil, much of it from the Gulf region, and one of the major foreign policy objectives has been a resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Even in the absence of contemporary problems such as regional conflict and economic and social development, the Middle East has played a vital role in antecedents of Western language, culture and history.

In spite of the regional importance, textbooks teach Americans surprisingly little about the Arab nations or about the Arabs as a linguistic and cultural group. Arabs are predominantly portrayed as illiterate, irrational, violent, backwards, nomads irresponsible tycoons. While not much can be done to educate adults beyond their own curiosity a great deal must be done to assure that students be better informed in schools. However, national surveys of the portrayal of the Arab World in American textbooks shows an abundance of inaccurate and misleading information.

In a summary of these studies, Al Qazzaz, a professor of sociology in California, writes, "the findings of all studies emphasised one simple fact, that the coverage of the Middle East and the Arab World is far from satisfactory and by and large tends to be of a negative nature. In other words, the readers are left with a sketchy and incorrect picture of the area. The coverage contains many errors, distortions and misleading information. Furthermore, the studies show that the authors of texts omit many data and appropriate information, which might throw a positive light on the people of the area."

The National Association of Arab Americans (N.A.A.A.) sponsored a study of textbooks in use in metropolitan Washington, D.C. school systems in 1980. The N.A.A.A. focused on presentation of the Arab World and Islam in junior and senior high school textbooks currently used in Fairfax County (Virginia), Montgomery County (Maryland), and the District of Columbia. The purpose of this study was to assess what is being taught to students in the Washington metropolitan area, pertaining to the Middle East.

There was an evaluation committee of nine individuals, all of whom had expertise in different areas relating to the Middle East. A total of eighteen texts most frequently used for studying the Middle East were evaluated. An instrument was designed using a scale in conjunction with content analysis to measure degrees of bias, accuracy, stereotyping and balance.

The N.A.A.A. study concluded that of the eighteen books reviewed by the committee, only fifteen per cent of the total could be highly recommended; two of those three are not textbooks as such but were intended as supplemental resource works to be used with social studies and history texts. Thirty per cent of the books surveyed were recommended provided they can be revised or supplemented with other materials in particular areas. Fifty per cent of the texts reviewed by the committee were of such poor quality that they could not be in good conscience recommended for teaching Middle East history and civilisation in secondary schools.

Of concern to N.A.A.A. is the conclusion that, by and large, teachers in Washington area school jurisdictions lack adequate resource materials on the Middle East. Consequently, area students often receive an inadequate or imbalanced presentation of the Middle East. The following are some of the more specific concerns identified by the evaluators, to which educators should be particularly sensitive:

1. The nomads, who represent less than five per cent of the total Arab population, are over emphasised more than their percentage warrants. Their life is detailed with no mention of their fast disappearance as the progress and development of

the area is engulfing them rapidly.

2. Islam is discussed briefly with minimum attention to its contribution or influence on Western civilization. The militaristic qualities are stressed, and outdated customs such as polygamy are discussed.

3. The Arab-Israeli conflict is dealt with basically from an Israeli point of view.

4. The problem of Palestinian refugees is mentioned but there is inadequate coverage to explain all sides of the problem.

5. Women are portrayed as uneducated, veiled and with very low status. They have minimum decision-making power and few rights.

6. The majority of the people are portrayed as people who live in dirty quarters where disease is common.

7. Most of the pictures in these textbooks emphasise the picturesque backwardness of the Arab in contrast to modern Israel.

The use of omission and imbalance are the dominant factors in biased representation. The formation of two prevalent stereotypes will demonstrate this point: The Arab is backwards and unprogressive. One textbook states "Saudi Arabia officially abolished slavery in 1962, however little progress has been made in such matters as education and women's rights".

Another text shows a picture of a family, filthy, sitting in the sand. Behind them is a five foot high sheepskin hut. The family is supposed to portray the average Saudi family. Under this photograph a subcaption is entitled "Saudi Arabia is still a medieval State." It is stated, "The average Saudi still lives in a miserable hut or a goatskin tent. More than three-fourths of the population is illiterate, and disease is common."

Another book states, "It's difficult to get villagers to follow simple health measures, such as washing hands before eating or boiling drinking water."

The portrayal of the Arab-Israeli conflict is another area, which is abusive towards the Arabs. In the following excerpts from two texts the role of Israel is totally omitted.

"There are several reasons for constant turmoil in the Middle East. One is rivalry among various Arab rulers. Another reason is religion. The majority of Middle Easterners are divided among various Muslim sects, the minority are divided among Christian churches."

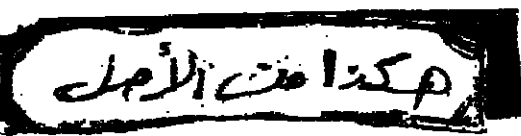
"Part of the opposition arose from the reappearance of ancient Muslim hatred of infidels, and part from the fact that to Muslims, the Jews represented Western power."

The role of Israeli aggression is not even mentioned. The themes. The author is Media Director of the National Association of Arab Americans, Washington, D.C.

of the above examples occur almost every text. It is disturbing since it suggests that stereotypes are very deeply entrenched. Israel is always portrayed as the victim — "a nation which the Arabs try to destroy".

The texts rarely mention press in the Arab Middle East. For example, most Arab nations have free education. The total education expenditure among Arab countries grew from \$2 million in 1965 to \$8,976,000 in 1975. Besides pictures women in veils there should be pictures to depict the modern roles of women in the Middle East. There are five banks run by women in Saudi Arabia. There have been Arab women government-including cabinet ministers in Iraq, Egypt, Syria, Jordan.

The N.A.A.A. concludes textbooks can be a major source of misunderstanding. The prevalence of negative stereotypes of Arabs and of generally inaccurate presentations may well contribute to subconscious attitudes on the part of the students impede an open minded international view of the region. To help prevent this, N.A.A.A. has developed suggestions for teachers, lists of recommended books and an instructional guide on how to conduct a textbook review on a local level.





to provide better incentives for development

# Tourism, antiquities ministry to go public

By Suzanne Za'mut-Black  
Special to the Jordan Times

MAN — In order to meet the rising demands and the new stages of tourism anticipated in the 1980s and 1990s, the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities will be transformed over the coming years into a semi-independent organization.

The far-reaching proposal for the new organization, submitted by the ministry, has been agreed upon by the cabinet as part of the new five-year plan, and will be implemented at the start of 1982.

The projected organization is the brainchild of Director General of Tourism Michael Hamarneh, who is strongly convinced of the need for such a move, and is working to back it up with facts and figures.

The ministry was good for developing the infrastructure in

the 1960s and 70s, but is not adequate to develop the industry of tourism towards the turn of the century," Mr. Hamarneh explained.

Jordan now has a good base for this industry, since it has an adequate number of hotels of different classes, and of tourist and travel agencies. The number of hotels has increased from 17 in 1970 to 87 in 1980. Besides, there is an established air transport system that connects Jordan with the most distant parts of the earth, while the opening of Queen Alia International Airport next year will tremendously increase the capacity for aviation. Furthermore, a good surface network of roads links major towns with the most important touristic areas.

### Challenges

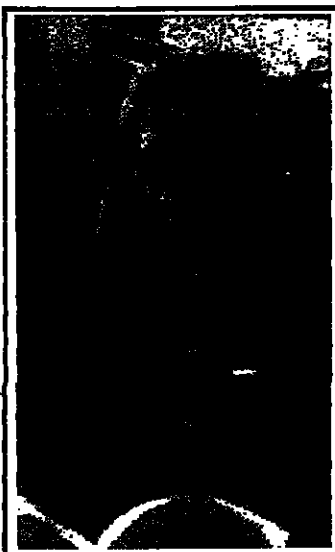
But the industry now faces new challenges. For one thing, there is

the increase in leisure time for all types of people, accompanied by air fares fluctuating free of LATA regulations, along with an overall "revolution" in the industries of tourism and air transport.

Other factors that Mr. Hamarneh considers to be part of the challenge are rocketing fuel prices, growing unemployment and the expansion of computerised information and scheduling services in travel and tourism.

Mr. Hamarneh believes that in order to cope with these challenges there is a need for independent thinking and speedy action to ensure the success of any plan put forward for Jordanian tourism, especially since Jordan lies in the middle of an important touristic area.

The envisaged organisation will be adequately equipped to meet these new challenges and requirements. It will be connected



Mr. Michael Hamarneh

with the government, but will have a developed law of its own. It will have its own rules and regulations in employment, finance and supplies. This will free it from the red tape and routine involved in the government's laws and administrative setup, and will consequently give it more flexibility and speed — in action and reaction.

"For example," Mr. Hamarneh told the Jordan Times, "the government law makes it very difficult for us as a ministry to give away items in our campaign to market Jordan. Everything is the property of the government, and so has to be signed for and cannot be dispensed with. An organisation like Alia, (the Royal Jordanian Airline), however, can act more freely in this respect."

Another area in which the planned organisation is expected to bring more freedom, and consequently more efficiency, is in hiring and dismissing staff. "Government laws do not allow for the

removal of the unqualified or for adequate payment to attract the specialised," Mr. Hamarneh explained.

He also believes that more flexibility and speed will be seen in the whole area of finance. Projects will not have to lie idle awaiting decisions to be made by authorities outside the organisation. These decisions can be made, instead, by the organisation itself — after an initial budget approval by the government, of course.

### Income and development

Two main goals have been set for the five-year plan for 1981-1985 in the development of tourism. They call for a significant increase in income from tourism, and the development of domestic tourism.

The first goal is to increase income from JD 160 million in 1980 to JD 280 million in 1985. The assumption here is that the organisation will be able to work commercially.

This increase will be achieved by raising the number of tourists with special interests rather than just generally increasing the volume of tourism. This category, according to Mr. Hamarneh, would include such tourists as the early-retired millionaire who wants to contribute culturally and educate himself in the meantime.

Mr. Hamarneh believes that this type of tourist would stay longer and spend more than the average. Such a first-class traveller would be interested in archaeological and historical sites, and would get involved in excavations. "We have a gold mine in Jordan: more than 2,000 archaeological sites waiting to be dug," Mr. Hamarneh pointed out.

Such a tourist will already be well-read on the country when he

arrives, and will get more valuable education during his stay. This will eventually promote Jordan in a more sophisticated manner.

A major prerequisite for this type of tourism, as seen by Mr. Hamarneh, is the upgrading of all types of services. These include touristic services on all levels, as well as other accompanying services in the country, such as communications systems.

The second goal set for the five-year plan is the promotion and development of domestic tourism. "Theoretically, domestic tourism should make up two-thirds of income from tourism," Mr. Hamarneh explained. He believes that by encouraging domestic tourism this portion of Jordan's income would be ensured. It would be quite steady, he said, since it is not affected by external factors such as wars in the area.

"I don't think our tourism is going the right way if we don't attain this formula," Mr. Hamarneh insisted. "Ideally, we should give more attention to domestic and regional tourism."

Domestic tourism will have a positive effect on the public, Mr. Hamarneh added, saying that people who enjoy their own country will contribute more to its stability and can be of more help to other people in enjoying it.

At the moment, tourism projects are moving in parallel. The ministry is simultaneously developing, marketing what it has and training personnel in the field.

But there are many limitations that slow down development. In Petra, for example, the construction of a much-needed hotel is not conceivable at the moment, for lack of electricity and water services. There is also the recurrent problem of securing adequately trained staff. "We are just

not service-minded people," the director of tourism stated as a matter of fact.

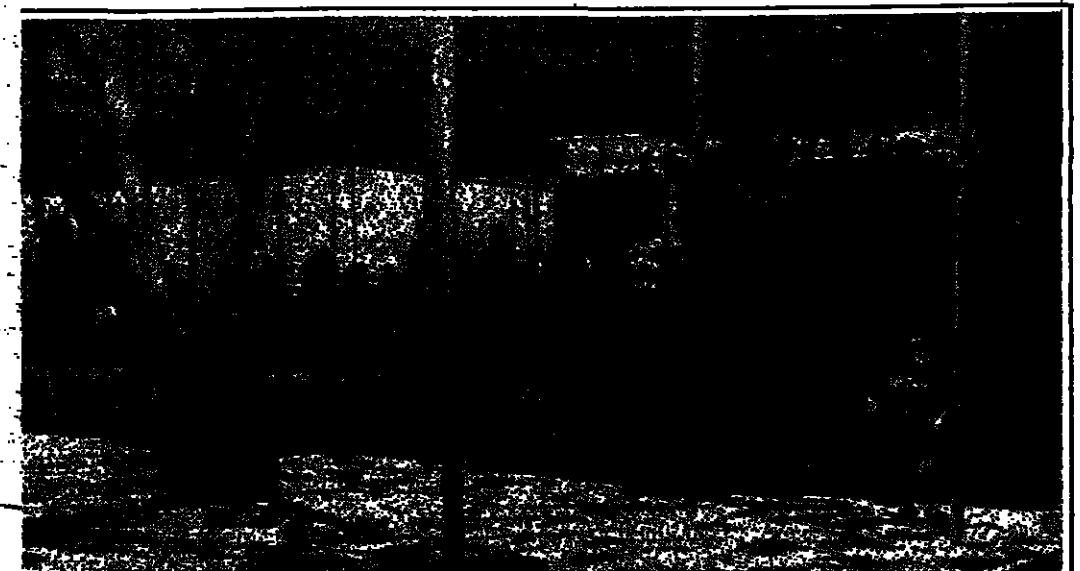
Many of the problems, if not all of them, will be solved once the planned organisation starts functioning effectively two years from now.

But before setting it up, a law has to be passed, with all the accompanying regulations

needed. At the same time the investment law, now being revised by the Ministry of Industry and Trade, should take into consideration the development of tourism. It should consider encouraging local and foreign capital to be utilised in travel and tourism, and thus providing better incentive for development, Mr. Hamarneh said.



"We have a gold mine in Jordan: more than 2,000 archaeological sites waiting to be dug."



oretically, domestic tourism (to places like Zarqa Ma'in, above) should make up two thirds of income from tourism.

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# ECONOMY

## How the pen made 'Sord' mightier

**TOKYO:** Japan's micro-electronics revolution has been remarkable up to now for having been carried through by familiar household names rather than by venture capital backed companies of the type which have become common in the U.S.

An exception is Sord Computer Systems Inc, a company with an almost ridiculously high growth rate which was founded eleven years ago, and now claims a dominant position in the micro-computer market.

Sord's chairman, Takayoshi Shiina, who, like most of his fellow directors, is not yet 40, says his aim in life is to reverse the normal trend in the Japanese computer industry whereby software and programming costs are rising almost as fast as hardware costs are coming down.

But producing cheap "packaged" software is not Shiina's only objective. "We also work on the principle that every new pro-

duct we introduce should cost one-tenth of the price of the product we aim to compete with."

Shiina and the group of people, all coincidentally 37-year-olds, who represent the brain-power behind Sord — the name is derived from the first two letters of "soft" and the last two of "hard" — are not out of Japan's educational top-drawer. Shiina himself went to what he describes as a "second or third class" municipal high school in Tokyo in the early 1960s before entering Japan's Defence University with the object of becoming a soldier.

A rapid switch from defence to electronics ("because I realised that only people with family con-

nections could succeed as soldiers") took Shiina to a large but undistinguished private university where he met many of his future colleagues at Sord. "I had decided while I was still a student that I would start my own company," he says. How he set about doing so could be a pattern for young Japanese entrepreneurs anxious to avoid the approved — but sometimes monotonous — career course of life-long service with a big Japanese employer.

After leaving university with a degree in electronics Shiina worked for two years as a sales-

man which were at that time being used by bigger manufacturers. He bought the chips from Intel — and continued buying American rather than Japanese components until 1977 when it was finally felt that Japan had overtaken the U.S. in its ability to produce cheap and reliable semi-conductors.

Shiina's half-million yen micro-computer was an immediate success, providing the takeoff point for an 85 per cent annual growth rate in sales which continued for the next five years (although the original 8 kilobit memory model has of course long

since been superseded by larger and more powerful machines). Today Sord boasts a range of five main micro-computer models all with eight kilobit micro-processing capacity but with memories ranging up to 256 kilobit and beyond. It claims a 70 per cent share of the Japanese market for computers priced between Y700,000 and Y2 million and is in the process of expanding its range both upwards and downwards.

The company's upward offensive takes the form of the M416 model, introduced in April this year with a 16 kilobit microprocessor and the ability to perform much the same tasks as larger and more costly office computers. At the bottom end, Sord announced in May a machine weighing 3.5 kilograms and costing Y250,000 (the M20) which it claims can perform almost any of the tasks needed for "personal office automation."

Simultaneously with the release of the M20 and M23 "bottom of the line" models Shiina came out with what he claims is a revolutionary new system for programming standard business tasks. The Pips (for Pan Information Processing System) uses "standard com-

mands" that can be transmitted on a typewriter-like keyboard and takes a maximum of three days to learn. It can be used to make workable programmes in as little as five minutes (says Shiina) in place of the two to three months that programming can take if done in the traditional ways.

Shiina's plan for Pips is to set up a nationwide franchise of computer programming shops ("just like MacDonald hamburgers") which will provide an "instant programming service" for users of the M20 and M23. He expects to have 200 "Pips Inns" operating before the end of 1981 and after that to start moving overseas.

The first British Pips Inn will open in Liverpool — the nearest British city to the Sord manufacturing subsidiary, Orange Computer, which opened in Dublin in January this year (and which Shiina says turned in a profit of Y30 million in its first six months). Europe, with France in the lead, takes the lion's share of Sord's exports, which accounted for about 25 per cent of total sales last year.

Sord computers have yet to land in the U.S., but will be doing so shortly. All that is holding them up is a decision by Shiina on whether to enter the market under the company's own brand name or to use the OEM method of selling through an established Western manufacturer, as most other Japanese computer manufacturers are doing at present.

Shiina's breakthrough in computer hard — and software technology has not been achieved without effort and expense. The company spends about 11 per cent of its sales revenue on R and D, roughly double the ratio for large-technology-oriented Japanese companies like Hitachi and Toshiba.

Investment in new factories, to keep up with the fast growing demand for Sord computers, has also cost a lot: at the moment Sord is in debt to the tune of about Y800 million to four large Japanese banks (Sumitomo, Fuji, Mizubishi and Mitsu), but financing is no problem. "I could borrow Y2 billion in five minutes if I wanted," says Shiina.

Financial Times news feature

**A Japanese entrepreneur who started a computer company with a "pencil and paper" eleven years ago is expanding around the world. Charles Smith reports.**

man for a Japanese trading concern which imported small computers made by a major American manufacturer. Having proved himself a "half a million dollar salesman" — and learnt the basics of such areas as computer programming and customer servicing Shiina then formed a three-man company consisting of his uncle (as president), himself and his mother. The company's stock in trade was a pencil and paper; its business consisted of selling programmes to established computer makers which had neither the time nor the staff to keep up with their own software needs.

In its second year Sord has raised enough capital (Y650,000 — \$2,700 — to be precise) to start producing its own hardware but at this point "we ran into a major problem," Shiina recalls. This was to design and manufacture a micro-computer costing only Y500,000 or one-tenth of the price of models then on the market in Japan, when the purchase price of the core memory for such a machine was precisely Y500,000.

Shiina solved the problem by deciding to use eight one kilobit LSI memory chips in place of the more costly ferrite memories

which were at that time being used by bigger manufacturers.

He bought the chips from Intel — and continued buying American rather than Japanese components until 1977 when it was finally felt that Japan had overtaken the U.S. in its ability to produce cheap and reliable semi-conductors.

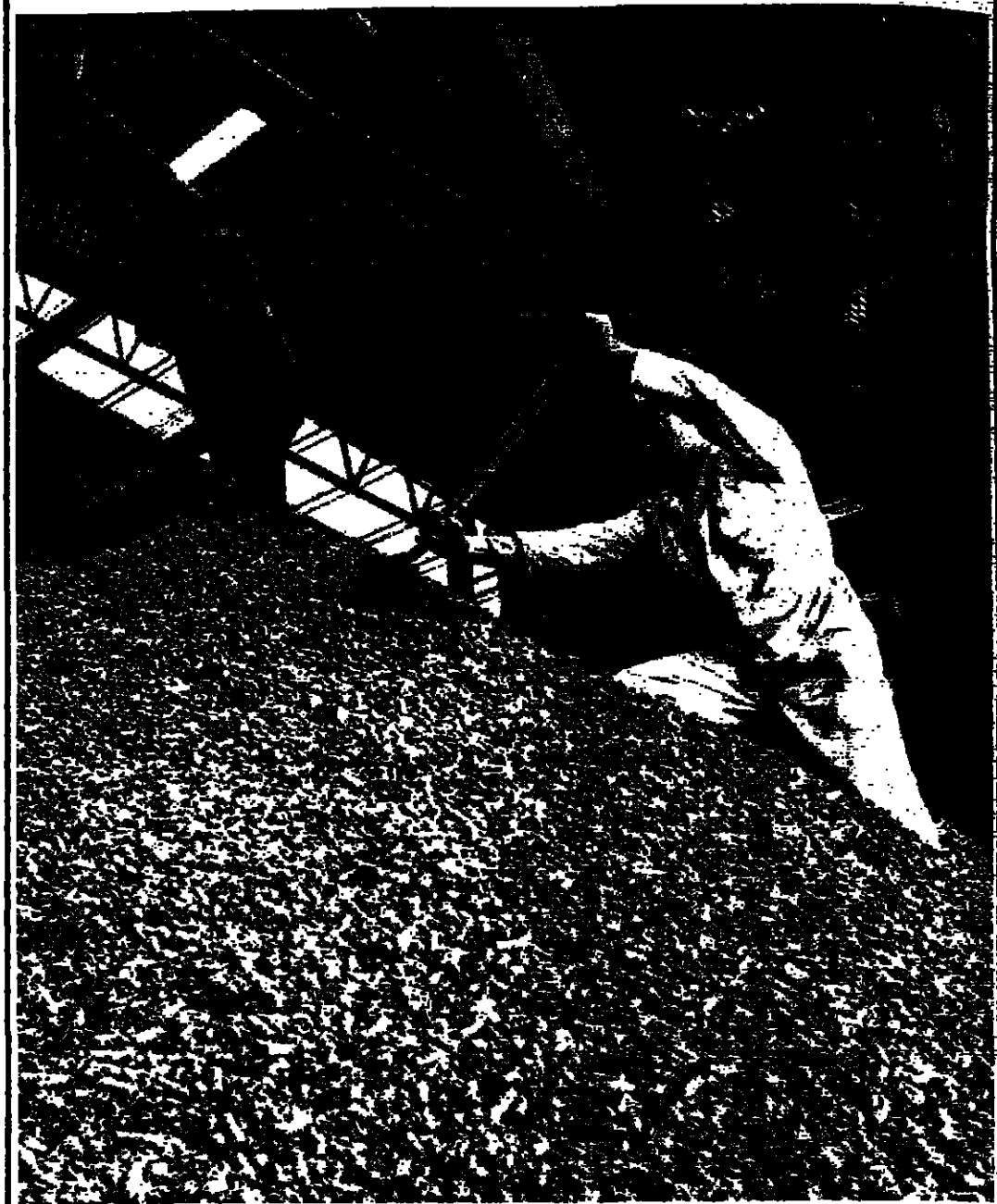
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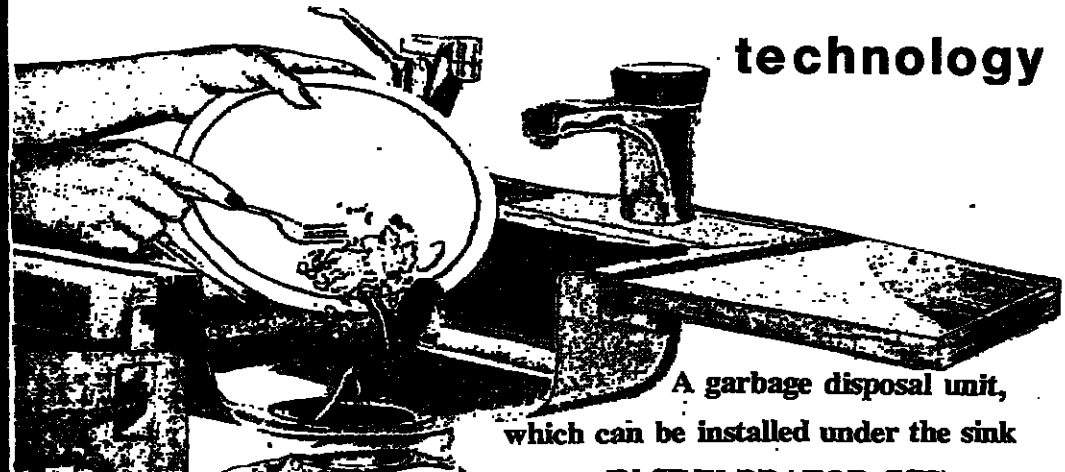
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Sealed tenders should be submitted to the above, by 12 noon, 30th September 1981.

مركز الثقافة والأدب







# WORLD

## 2 travellers seek asylum after hijacker in W. Berlin

WEST BERLIN, Aug. 23 (R) — A man who hijacked a Polish airliner to West Berlin told police today he had been banned from leaving Poland after a previous unsuccessful attempt to flee to the West.

Jerzy Dygas, a 25-year-old Warsaw messenger, brandished a rusty, defused World War II hand grenade at the pilot on the LOT airlines domestic flight from Wroclaw to Warsaw and forced him to land the Soviet-built Antonov 24 plane at the Tempelhof U.S. military airfield in West Berlin last night.

West Berlin security chief Manfred Kittlaus told reporters Dygas had said he was dissatisfied with the political situation in Poland

and saw no other way of leaving the country.

Polish police prevented his previous attempt to flee in July 1979 and he was later banned from leaving the country for two years, Dygas told West Berlin police.

Mr. Kittlaus said two of the passengers, a 19-year-old plumber and a 22-year-old car mechanic, took advantage of the hijacking to request political asylum in West Berlin. The remaining passengers and crew flew to Warsaw in the plane early today.

A member of the Polish military mission in West Berlin was present when passengers and crew were interrogated by security officials last night, Mr. Kittlaus said.

Dygas was due to appear before a West Berlin examining

magistrate later today to be remanded in custody on charges of air piracy, he added.

Police said the hijacker smuggled the grenade aboard the plane inside a radio.

## Pope refers to air battle

CASTELGANDOLFO, Italy, Aug. 23 (R) — Pope John Paul II referred to last week's clash between U.S. and Libyan planes when he offered a prayer for peace today in his Sunday address.

The Pope, who arrived at his summer residence last Sunday to convalesce following his discharge from hospital, was greeted by jubilant crowds during his 40-minute Angelus blessing. Addressing 5,000 people in the courtyard of his residence, the Pope offered a prayer to "Mary, queen of peace".

## The ex-president and his wife



The ousted Iranian president Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr concentrates in the "Book of Sayings" by former ally Ayatollah Khomeini in company of his wife Odra shortly after her arrival Saturday on a

flight from Karachi, Pakistan. Mrs. Odra Bani-Sadr who arrived with AE, their eight-year-old son, declared that she fled Iran because she feared for her son's safety.

## Less tourists spent more in Britain last year

LONDON, Aug. 23 (A.P.) — The number of foreign visitors to Britain declined by 1 per cent last year to 12.4 million while the number of Britons going abroad rose by 14 per cent to 17.5 million, British Business Magazine has reported. Americans headed the list of visitors to Britain in 1980.

The most popular tourist spots for the British were France and Spain respectively, the weekly magazine said.

Despite the decline in British tourism, spending by foreign visitors increased 6 per cent last year to £2,965 billion pounds at the current exchange rate, the magazine reported.

## Carter to visit China

PEKING, Aug. 23 (R) — Former president Jimmy Carter flies to China tomorrow, assured of a warm welcome from a country well known for remembering its friends.

China counts Mr. Carter among its friends because of his role in the 1978 accord normalising Chinese-U.S. ties and cementing a relationship seen by both countries as increasingly important.

Had he not been defeated last November by Ronald Reagan, Mr. Carter was expected to come to China this year on a formal visit.

Now he is out of office the visit will lack some of the pomp and ceremony of a state occasion but he is expected to be given a very friendly reception.

Just whom in the Chinese leadership he will see has not yet been announced.

An obvious possibility is vice-chairman Deng Xiaoping, who visited the United States in 1979 and has championed the growth of the American-Chinese link.

Mr. Carter's last meeting with a top Chinese official was in July 1980 in Tokyo when he met Hua Guofeng, then China's Communist Party chairman and premier.

In a protracted power struggle with a group headed by Vice-Chairman Deng, Mr. Hua first lost the premiership last year and in June this year was relegated from number one to number seven in the party hierarchy.

The former U.S. president's visit is his first overseas trip since he lost office, apart from a visit to West Germany to meet the American hostages in Iran.

China has proved popular for a long list of Carter administration officials this year.

Visitors have included former national security adviser Zolignev Brzezinski and ex-energy secretary James Schlesinger.

They have reported from their meetings with officials that China continues to set great store by its relationship with the United States, particularly in view of what Peking regards as unrelenting Soviet expansionism.

## Investigation of crashed Boeing starts

TAIPEI, Taiwan, Aug. 23 (A.P.) — Army and civilian rescue workers were still searching for three bodies in a remote mountain area today more than 30 hours after a domestic jetliner exploded and

crashed, killing all 110 people aboard.

Officials said 107 bodies had been found in the wreckage and surrounding woods at Sanyi, 151 kilometres south of Taipei. The Boeing 737's flight data recording box was also recovered today, and airline officials hoped it would help them determine the cause of the crash.

Eighteen Japanese, four Americans and one other foreigner believed to be a Canadian were among the victims. The rest of the 104 passengers and six crew were Taiwanese.

Airline officials said the unidentified foreigner was listed on the manifest as Dennis Rippen, and was believed to be Canadian, but they said they could not confirm the identification.

Most of the bodies were brought back to Taipei, and some of the Taiwanese bodies had already been taken away by families.

At least 51 relatives of the 18 Japanese victims were scheduled to fly here Monday.

The 737 was bound from Taipei to Kaohsiung when it exploded yesterday morning.

## African leaders to probe end to Sahara war

NAIROBI, Aug. 23 (R) — Several African leaders begin talks in Nairobi tomorrow on ways to end the war in the Western Sahara between Morocco and Polisario Front guerrillas.

The two-day talks will be the first since an Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit last June when King Hassan II of Morocco proposed a referendum in the region to decide whether its inhabitants wished to remain under Rabat's control.

The OAU appointed a seven-member committee of "wise men" to discuss arrangements for a ceasefire in the former Spanish colony and the holding of a referendum.

This committee — grouping Kenya, the current OAU chairman, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Sudan, Guinea and Mali — starts work tomorrow.

The five-year-old desert war, in which the Polisario has used arms supplied by Algeria and Libya, has long been one of the most divisive issues in Africa.

Mr. Mugabe, addressing wil-lagers at Gutu Ra Makoni some 150 kilometres south-east of here yesterday, promised that a one-party state would not be imposed on the 7.2 million people.

"We are going to ask you, some time in the future, whether you want a one-party state," Mr. Mugabe told a crowd of some 8,000 people.

Mr. Mugabe has previously stated several times he favours the single-party system in the former British colony, independent since April 17 last year.

But this was the first time he indicated how he might see support for change.

Mr. Mugabe, who leads one of three democracies in the 50-member Organisation of African Unity (OAU) holds 57 of the 100 executive national assembly seats in parliament. His junior coalition government partner, Joshua Nkomo, has 20, former white prime minister Ian D. Smith 20 and ex-premier Bishop Abel Muzorewa three.

## French diplomatic effort on squatters' behalf fails

The Sunday Times, quoting well-informed sources, said the French called together Western diplomats to canvass support for a protest. All countries represented, except the United States, Paraguay, Portugal and Argentina, supported the plan but some said they had to clear it with their government, the newspaper said.

The diplomats were given 48 hours to check with their governments and West Germany and Britain subsequently withdrew their support, the Sunday Times said.

The white-minority government claims the Nyanga squatters are mainly Transkei citizens who have no right to be in Cape Town, and also undercut blacks legally there by competing with them for jobs.

South Africa's rigid racial segregation laws require blacks to have permits to be in white areas. In some cases — reportedly including some Nyanga squatters — husbands or wives are given permission to live in an area and work but not their spouses.

The U.S. embassy declined to comment on the Sunday Times account.

## "For purely local reasons"

## Waldheim sounds Vienna on plan for U.N. facility

VIENNA, Aug. 23 (A.P.) — U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim has said he would welcome construction of a major international conference centre near where Vienna's U.N. headquarters is located, but a decision was up to the Austrian government.

The U.N. chief executive, who served as Austrian foreign minister in the late 1960s, made it clear the U.N. has other conference centres, but he said he would personally welcome such a centre for "purely local reasons" in the immediate vicinity of the U.N. quarters.

Speaking in an Austrian radio interview broadcast yesterday, Mr. Waldheim evidently referred to statements earlier made by Austrian officials, including Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, who appeared to shelve the project estimated at around seven billion schilling (\$400 million).

The Austrians have pointed out that as a result of a widening budget deficit, expected to range between 60 and 70 billion schilling (\$3.4 - 4 billion) next year, there was no money for the project.

The centre, planned to be erected close to the Vienna International Centre (VIC), housing the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the U.N. Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), was earlier expected to be opened in 1985-86.

Mr. Waldheim suggested the existing Hofburg Palace Congress Centre in downtown Vienna was no longer up to present-day requirements for large international gatherings.

Mr. Waldheim said while it was exclusively a decision to be made by the Austrian government, the project, possibly modified and at lower cost, would have to be carried out if Vienna is to become a centre for big international conferences.

## Brazilian film director dies in Rio at 42

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 23 (R) — Glauber Rocha, one of Brazil's greatest film directors, died in Rio de Janeiro yesterday aged 42.

A hospital spokesman said Mr. Rocha returned to Rio yesterday after more than two weeks in hospital in Portugal. He immediately entered the hospital here but died this morning of bronchial pneumonia and lung complications.

Mr. Rocha, winner of three awards at the Cannes film festival, was one of the main forces behind the Cinema Novo (new cinema) movement of the early 1960s, the golden age of Brazilian filmmaking.

His first major film, "God and the devil in the land of the sun," portrayed bandits and poverty in Brazil's under-developed north east.

Mr. Rocha left Brazil in 1970 at a time of increasing political repression to live in Europe, Cuba and the United States. He filmed in France and Spain and only last year again directed in Brazil.

He won best director awards at Cannes for "The dragon of evil against the holy warrior" and "Land in anguish" and a special prize for a documentary on a painter. He received laurels at Berlin, Venice and other festivals.

## Literature vs. prejudice in American schools

By Mike Feinsilber

### WASHINGTON — You could stock a well-rounded library with the books people try to get removed from the school libraries and classrooms of America.



Two objectionable authors: (left) Ernest Hemingway, (right) George Orwell.

According to a study — the most extensive of its kind ever undertaken — one public school in five comes under pressure each year to purge from its shelves books that someone finds offensive. The number of censorship attempts is growing and half the time the effort succeeds — the book is

either removed from school or access to it is restricted.

"Censorship pressures on books and other learning materials in the public schools are real, nationwide and growing," says the study, based on a survey of 1,891 librarians, principals and superintendents.

It was conducted by the Association of American Publishers, the American Library Association and the Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development.

All told, more than 200 books were found to have been subjected to censorship.

The list includes the American Heritage Dictionary, William Shakespeare's play, "The Merchant of Venice," Wilt Chamberlain's autobiography, "Stuart Little," and novels as Mark Twain's "Huckleberry Finn," Ernest Hemingway's "A Farewell to Arms," Aldous Huxley's "Brave New World," Nathaniel Hawthorne's "The Scarlet Letter," J.D. Salinger's "Catcher in the Rye," George Orwell's "1984" and Alexander Solzhenitsyn's "One Day in The Life of Ivan

Denisovich" and several books each by authors John Steinbeck, Maurice Sendak and Herman Hesse.

Some schools listed categories of books that had been challenged by parents or others in the community — "an advanced biology text," "all science books," "history books," and books on divorce, evolution, English, creationism, health.

Nearly half the challenges were based on the charge that the book was obscene, used subject matter that dealt with sexuality. But, in all, reasons were given among them: the way the books portrayed the U.S. role in history, the way they dealt with evolution, or what they said about traditional family values. Among the books' critics were school people themselves, the study said.

"Perhaps one of the most startling findings of the survey was that librarians named school personnel (teachers, administrators and librarians) as initiating over 30 per cent of the challenges cited, it said.

Studs Terkel, whose book "Working" was one of the books censored, said school censorship

attempts make him feel sad because they tell of people frightened by ideas.

"Their own fear takes it over and they put it in their kids," he said.

"Working" is about the bad lives of ordinary people. One of the people in the book describes her working life as a prostitute, that's the basis of attacks upon it, Mr. Terkel said.

The survey found that schools often gave up quickly when a parent or someone else raised questions.

On the other hand, the report did not argue that the selection of books was not a legitimate area of parents' concern.

"Challenges, whether by professionals within the schools or by parents and other members of the community outside, have a legitimate place in a democratic educational system," it said, quoting one state textbook administrator: "opposition is one of the most healthy things that can occur — provided it's in an environment of participation, not domination."

Associated Press

## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

### 21 decapitated Chileans found

SANSALVADOR, Aug. 23 (R) — The decapitated bodies of 21 youths were found yesterday near Sosonate, 73 kilometres west of San Salvador, the armed forces said. A military communique said 15 other casualties of the 18-month civil war were found throughout the country in the last 24 hours. The decapitated youths, all aged between 18 and 21, were on a provincial road where 17 other beheaded bodies were found two days ago.

### Cuban asks for Portuguese asylum

LISBON, Aug. 23 (R) — A 31-year old doctor has become the latest Cuban to seek political asylum in the West during a stopover here on a flight between Moscow and Havana. Rafael Bailly Cadiz got off a plane of the Soviet airline Aeroflot in Lisbon yesterday on his way home from a fortnight's holiday in the Soviet Union, police said. Mr. Bailly Cadiz told journalists that he had left his wife and two children in Cuba and wanted to join relatives in the United States. More than a dozen Cubans have sought asylum here during refuelling stops on flights between Havana and Moscow this year.

### Peking gripped by water shortage

PEKING, Aug. 23 (R) — A water shortage in Peking has worsened with the Chinese capital's two main reservoirs at their lowest summer levels since they were built more than 15 years ago, an official newspaper said today. The Peking Daily said there was little hope for any improvement before next summer, since this year's rainy season was virtually over. The shortage had affected power stations, cutting generating capacity in the Peking area by nearly 30 per cent to 1,000 megawatts from 1,400 megawatts. The Miyun and Guanting reservoirs to the north of the city had stopped supplying the nearby port city of Tianjin (Tientsin) because of their low levels and the underground water table was still dropping, the paper said.

### Former Dacca air force chief arrested

DACCA, Aug. 23 (A.P.) — Retired air vice marshal M.G. Towab, Bangladesh's former air force chief, was arrested yesterday on corruption charges involving the purchase of a jet, the government-owned Bangladesh Times reported today. His arrest came one day after he returned from Munich, where he was living with his German wife after being removed from office and forced to leave the country by the late president Ziaur Rahman. Mr. Towab had asked to return last month when his father died but the government rejected his request. Members of his family petitioned the high court which later found the government's rejection illegal. The daily said he was arrested on charges that in 1976, when he headed the Ministry of Civil Aviation, he sought \$636,000 dollars in bribes when Bangladesh Airlines purchased an old Boeing plane for \$2,365,000. A lower court refused bail after his arrest, the daily said.

### China cracks down on prostitution

PEKING, Aug. 23 (R) — Men who buy sex will be liable to fines and detention in "re-education through labour" camps, under new laws passed in Guangdong province which borders Hong Kong. The maximum fine under the new laws is 3,000 Yuan (\$1,600). Prostitutes can also be sent to the camps, but they will not be punished if they resolve to reform themselves. The laws also provide for rewards for people who inform the police about such activities. The laws, described as temporary regulations and published in Canton newspapers, did not specify the length of sentences in the camps. Other new laws detail a similar system of penalties and rewards for dealing with drug-trafficking and addiction. In Maoist days, China boasted that it had abolished both prostitution and drug-taking.

### Pik Botha says Cubans a problem

PRETORIA, Aug. 23 (R) — South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha has put the number of Cubans in Angola at 30,000 and said their presence made it difficult if not impossible to implement a peaceful settlement in the disputed territory of South West Africa (Namibia). Answering questions by foreign correspondents at a luncheon here, Mr. Botha said "we do not say that we put it as an absolute condition that the Cubans should leave Angola before there can be any implementation of a settlement plan." Nevertheless, he said he did not consider the Cuban presence as such a threat to South African security "because we believe we can handle it." In addition to the 30,000 Cubans, there were also some 2,000 East Germans in Angola, he said. He said Pretoria-backed internal political parties in SWA/Namibia feared that if the black nationalist South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), which has been fighting a 15 year bush war in the territory, lost an internationally recognised election it would carry on with the war with Cuban support.

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